

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1680.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 6d.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

The Weekly Evening Meeting of the Members of the Royal Institution will commence for the Season on Friday, the 24th of January, 1860, at Eight o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday Evening, at the same hour.

Arrangement of the LECTURES before Easter.  
Twelve Lectures 'On Fossil Birds and Reptiles,' by Richard Owen, Esq., D.C.L. F.R.S. Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R.I. To commence on Tuesday, January 10th at Three o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, at the same hour.

Twelve Lectures 'On Light, including its Higher Phenomena,' by John Tyndall, Esq., F.R.S. Professor of Natural Philosophy, R.I. To commence on Thursday, January 12th, at Three o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Thursday, at the same hour.

Two Lectures 'On the Relations of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man,' by Edwin Lankester, M.D. F.R.S. Superintendent of the Animal and Fossil Collection in the South Kensington Museum. To commence on Saturday, January 28th, at Three o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Saturday, at the same hour.

Subscribers to the LECTURES are admitted on payment of Two Guineas for the Season, or of One Guinea for a Single Course. A SYLLABUS may be obtained of the Royal Institution.

JOHN BARR, M.A. V.P. and Sec. R.I.

**DR. LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S.**, will, by permission of the Committee of Council on Education, continue his Course of LECTURES on FOOD, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th of January, 1st, 15th and 29th of February, 14th and 21st of March, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of Admission for the Course, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Single Lectures, 6d., to be had of Messrs. Chapman & Co., 185, Piccadilly, and at the Catalogue Sale Stall in the Museum.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.** The SECOND COURSE OF SIX LECTURES on METALS, by Dr. PERCY, F.R.S., will be commenced on MONDAY, Jan. 16th, at Eight p.m.

Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on Monday, the 9th instant, from Ten to Four o'clock, upon payment of a registration fee of 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his Name, Address, and Occupation, written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.** Subscriptions for the Hospital are GREATLY NEEDED, as the Hospital is in full vigour this Charity, which has no endowment.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.  
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

## HUMBOLDT FOUNDATION for PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND TRAVELS.

Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are requested to consider, that the Subscriptions to the Humboldt Foundation, which were commenced at the Meeting in Aberdeen, in consequence of a letter addressed by the Berlin Committee to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort as President of the Association, are now in progress, and that General Edward Sabine, one of the Trustees of the Association, has consented to act as Treasurer.

General Sabine will, therefore, receive Subscriptions (by crossed Cheque or Post-office Order), if addressed and made payable to him, at his residence, 13, Ashley-place, Westminster, S.W., and will return Receipts for the same.

A List of the Subscribers will be prepared and issued. The Subscriptions already announced, of which the greater part have been received, amount to between £500 and £600.

Gentlemen not being Members of the Association, who desire to subscribe to the Humboldt Foundation, may, if they think fit, forward their Subscriptions to General Sabine, who has kindly undertaken to transmit them to Berlin, and will duly acknowledge them.

JOHN PHILLIPS,

Assistant General Secretary to the British Association, Oxford, Jan. 1, 1860.

## MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, 7, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD will give a Popular Reading, DESCRIPTIVE of the RELATIONS between MASTER and MAN in FRANCE, and of his recent Visit to the Conciliation Hall of Paris, with a View to the Formation of similar Institutions in England, for settling disputes between the Employer and the Employed, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 5s.; Area, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Institution, and at MR. SAMP'S ROYAL LIBRARY, St. James's-street.

## KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.

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Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam-Engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism Designed for special purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, Chester.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the EXAMINATIONS for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine this year will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 7th of May, on MONDAY, the 24th of September, and on THURSDAY, the 27th of December.

Fellows and Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries Company, are eligible for Examination.

Every Candidate is required to communicate, by letter, with Dr. Day, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for Registration on Saturday, the 5th of May, on Saturday, the 22nd of September, and on Wednesday, the 29th of December.

By order of the Senatus Academicus.

JAMES M'BEAN, M.A., Secretary.

St. Andrews, January 5, 1860.

## NOTICE.—T. ROSS, Son and Successor of the late Andrew Ross, Optician, begs to intimate that, from long practical devotion to the Construction of the Microscope and the Telescope, and the recent Improvements he has effected in Microscope Object-glasses of high power and in Photographic Lenses, he hopes to maintain the reputation his Father so justly acquired.—2, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

By order of the Senatus Academicus.

JAMES M'BEAN, M.A., Secretary.

St. Andrews, January 5, 1860.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. H. DALLMEYER, Optician, Son-in-Law of, and Successor in the Astronomical Telescope Department to, the late Mr. ANDREW ROSS, begs to announce that he has REMOVED from 2, Featherstone-buildings, To No. 13, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, W.C.

**NATURAL HISTORY.—UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL-YARD, S.W.** The Council having been authorized at a General Meeting of the Members to dispose of the Specimens of Natural History in the Museum, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the Collection will be OPEN for INSPECTION daily, from Eleven to Four (on application to the Secretary), from January 3rd to 31st, 1860. Offers for the Collection, as a whole, or in groups, will be received by the Secretary. The Collection consists of Stuffed Birds, Skins of Birds, Horns of Animals, Skulls of Animals, Reptiles, Fishes, Specimens, illustrating Ethnology, Botanical Specimens, Shells, Crustaceans, and Modern Constructions, Miscellaneous Specimens.

By order of the Council.

26th December, 1859. J. J. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

## THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

By order of the Council.

26th December, 1859. J. J. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

## HINDUSTANI, SANSKRIT, BENGALI, PERSIAN, and HEBREW are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. SMITH, M.A., Missionary, at his Missionary School, in Northern India. Mr. S. possesses very high testimonials as a Teacher and Linguist.—76, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.

By order of the Council.

26th December, 1859. J. J. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

## SEA-SIDE.—PREPARATORY EDUCATION for LITTLE BOYS.—York-castle House, Broadstairs.

This Establishment insures a careful Preparation for the Higher Schools, combined with every domestic comfort. The house is situated in a sheltered part of this head by locality, and there are great facilities for the mental and physical advancement of the Pupils. Highest references given to the Parents of Pupils.—For Cards of Address, apply to Mr. ROBERT OLLIVER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

## CIVIL or MILITARY TUTOR.—A Graduate of Oxford, with competent assistance, receives PUPILS at his Rooms, in the West End of London, to prepare them for competitive Examinations. Country Pupils admitted into his house, if desired. References to former Pupils, at Woolwich, Sandhurst, the War Office, Treasury, &c. Terms moderate.—Address V. R. Kempton's Library, 69, Great Russell-street, W.C.

## PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Married Clergyman (Gold Medalist and Hebrew Prizeman), residing in a remarkably healthy part of Surrey, seven miles from London, RECEIVES into his family a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare them for the Public Schools and the Universities. His House is beautifully situated in its own Grounds of 50 acres.—Address CLAUDE, E.D., care of Mr. G. H. May, 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

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T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.

Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

## SCENE from the LIFE of MARIE ANTOINETTE.—Messrs. J. & R. JENNINGS have much pleasure in announcing that the noble HISTORICAL PICTURE of The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple, 'The chief cause of E. M. Ward, E.' and the most exquisite production of modern Art, has been entrusted to them for Exhibition, for a limited period, and is now ON VIEW at their Gallery, 62, Cheapside.—Admission free.

## TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND

For nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the GURNEY COUNTY ASYLUM has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c., apply to Dr. DIAMOND, Twickenham House, S.W.

## GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 27th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee 2s. 12s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

## LONDON INSTITUTION.—EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—MR. BRAYLEY'S COMPLETE COURSE on the PHYSICAL HISTORY and STRUCTURE of the EARTH will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Seven o'clock in the Evening. Subject, 'The Interior Temperature of the Globe, its Distribution and Probable Sources.'

The Course will be continued on Wednesdays the 25th instant and February the 1st, at the same hour, and will conclude on February the 8th.

## SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the Daughters of GENTLEMEN.—A LADY of Experience RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS. Professors of Eminence attend for Accomplishments, Foreign Languages, and the higher branches of English Literature.—For terms apply, by letter or personally, 15, Kensington Park-gardens, W.

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ROBERT W. ROUTLEDGE, Esq., Farringdon-street, E.C., or 50, Russell-square, W.C.

## EDUCATION, Hampton Court, for a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally boarded and carefully instructed in all the Branches of a Polite and Useful Education, with the assistance of the first Masters, references to the Friends of Pupils. Terms moderate. Situation healthy, and close to the Railway Station.—Address D. F., care of Mr. Evans, Hampton Court.

## TUTOR.—A GERMAN, who has taught Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, in English Schools and Families for twenty years, wishes to obtain a RESIDENCE in a School or Family.—Address to F. S. Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square.

## THE REV. W. H. HERFORD'S SCHOOL, at Lancaster, RE-OPENS on FRIDAY, January 27th. For terms, and all particulars, address Rev. W. H. Herford, Queen-square, Lancaster.

## EDUCATION.—BLACKHEATH.—Dartmouth-grove School, conducted by Mr. James Swift, Assistant Tutor to the Evening Classes at King's College, London, and late Master in the City of London and King's College Schools.

Terms: Boarders, Forty Guineas; Day-Boarders, Twenty Guineas; Day-Pupils, Twelve Guineas. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on JANUARY 26.

## THE PRESS.—The SUB-EDITOR of a first-class Metropolitan Paper, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Has had some years' experience in Town and Country, and would undertake the Sub-editing of a Provincial Daily Paper, or the Editing of a Weekly, with occasional reporting.—Address B. A., Mrs. Scott's, 15, Park-street, West Bromwich, S.W.

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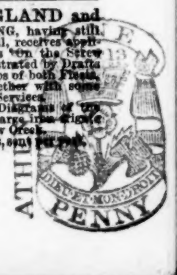
"Hail, Social Life! Into thy 'charmed' bounds 'Well pleas'd' I come, to pay the common stock My share of vice, and in glad return, My share of mirth—thy protected joys."—Thomson.

N.B. In reply to repeated inquiries from the Provincians, Mr. Kidd begs to observe, that all his "Gossips" are orally delivered. They have not been published, or printed. The reason is obvious: a matter is always new, and the manner of delivery "not translatable."

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## DR. KINKEL'S LECTURES for LADIES, on the HISTORY of ART, will re-commence at 5, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, January 12, at Halfpast Three o'clock. The present course, consisting of two terms of twelve lectures each, illustrated with numerous Diagrams, Drawings, and Photographs, will comprise the HISTORY of ANCIENT ART, from Egypt to Pompeii; the HISTORY of MODERN ART, from the Renaissance to the present time; and GEOGRAPHY, re-commence this week. Particulars in the Prospectus.

## THE SCREW FLEETS of ENGLAND and FRANCE in 1859-60.—Mr. C. PICKERING, having still some evenings disengaged for March and April, receives applications for ENGAGEMENTS for his Lectures on the Screw Fleets of England and France in 1859-60. Illustrated with Diagrams of the most approved Model Ships of both Fleets, taken by himself at sea and in harbour, together with some remarks on the state of Naval Gunnery and the progress of the new ships now on the stocks, including the large iron-clad Monitor, or Battering-ram, now building at Portsmouth. Bow Creek, London. Terms and Syllabus, with Notices of the Press, sent post free. Park-villas, Hammersmith, W.



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**CLASSICS.**—A GRADUATE, experienced in preparing Manuscripts for the Press, and revising Proofs with a view to the correction of English style, wants EMPLOYMENT of a similar nature, or in teaching the Classics. Being extensively acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and French languages, he might be found useful in the Preparation or Emendation of Publications connected with Education. He can afford the most satisfactory public and private teaching, and is not deterred in preparing Manuscripts for the Press, but also in teaching the Classics privately.—Letters to A. Z., care of Messrs. Davy & Son, Printers, Long-acre, W.C.

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**MISS M. STIRLING**, recently of Trinity House, Blackheath-hill, reminds her Friends that she continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. Excellent Masters are in attendance.—Prospectuses, with full and satisfactory references, may be obtained either of Miss M. Stirling or of W. F. WILKINS, Esq., 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

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**ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD, CANNONBURY, LONDON.**—A SCHOLAR and FRENCH INSTITUTION FOR LADIES, of the Principals' College, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January the 9th, D.V. Fees for Boarders, including the Education, from 15 to 20 guineas per term. SARAH NORTCOTE, Principal.

**THE WIDOW of a SOLICITOR** of high standing, residing in St. John's Wood, wishes to receive TWO LITTLE GIRLS to educate with her own Daughters. She offers the highest reference to clerical and other friends.—Address S. T. DANIEL'S Library, Victoria-terrace, Belgrave-road, St. John's Wood.

**REV. J. R. WREFORD, D.D. F.S.A.,** ST. MICHAEL'S HILL SCHOOL, BRISTOL. The Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, January 23.

Dr. WREFORD continues to receive into his house a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to whom (in conjunction with several other instructors eminent in their respective departments), he devotes his careful personal attention, and for whose comfort and moral, religious and intellectual improvement, his constant efforts are employed. In addition to the ordinary Tuition, he offers opportunities of attending—  
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cheat and a rogue, we have taken a cheat and a rogue to be our god.

The lie leapt into literary life with Pope. Not that he made it. Pope found the falsehood at his feet; he took it up from the mud; saw that it served his turn; rubbed it, smoothed it, fixed it in his verse. Pope thought no more of the word he had strung to his line than a girl thinks of a bead she may have run on a thread.

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How neat the touch, how sharp the sting! Pope never asked if the words were true or false. Before he stamped the slander, it had oozed in the slime of D'Ewes and Welden; railers who saw no good—spoke no good—of living man. It was not the only scum which in Pope's days came to the top. In days for the evil of which Pope was not to blame—no man believed in genius, or in nobleness, scarcely even in intellect, unless of the lower types, that is to say, unless it were personal, sceptical, sensuous, witty. Of high virtue there was little, of high genius there was none. Bacon was defamed in such an age because in it everything grand and serious was despised. Shakspeare was ignored and Raleigh maligned. Rowe was then writing our national drama. St. John was undoing our political science. Hume was training his mind through doubt for the task of telling our national story. We date from these days of Pope; for the foes who lived with Bacon in his own age, who bowed to him as he went down to the House or danced with him in the Gray's Inn revels—even those of them who, like Cecil and Coke, most feared his transcendent genius, and in that very fear pursued him with taunts and jibes, never dreamt of denying that his virtues, public or private, stood somewhere in line with his vast abilities of tongue and pen. They called him weak when they could not see, as he could, all the faces of a case. They denied to him his courage or his gratitude the firm texture and strong vitality of his intellectual powers. They spoke of his vanity, and foppishness, and presumption, of his unsound opinions, of his lack of learning, of his bad Latin and his worse law; but the audacity and spleen of these rivals never went so far astray from fact and grace as to accuse him of a radical baseness of nature. This was the discovery of another time. The age that took Voltaire for its guide found out that Bacon had been a rogue.

Of all the sins committed against Francis Bacon that of John Lord Campbell is the last and worst. We wish to speak with the respect we feel for so bold and great a man as our present Lord Chancellor. He is one of our own kith, —a friend of the quill, who has swept up the slope of fame by his own power of heart and brain. In the proud course of his life, from the Temple to the Peerage, from the Reporters' Gallery to the Woolsack, we see the track of a man of genius—brave, circumspect, tenacious, strong; not to be put down; not to be set aside: an example to men of letters and men of law. But the more we respect Lord Campbell's genius the more we regret his haste. In such a case as the trial of Lord Bacon's fame he was bound to take pains; to sift every lie to its root; to stay his condemning pen till he had satisfied his mind that in passing sentence of infamy he was right. A Statesman and a Law Reformer should have had more sympathy for a Statesman and Law Reformer than he has shown. Not that Lord Campbell finds much fault with Bacon on points where his own judgment can have come into play. Indeed, there he is just. He has no words too

warm for Bacon's plans as a Minister, his rules as a Chancellor. When Lord Campbell knows his facts at first hand, his praise rings clear and loud. But there is much in the life of Bacon which he does not know. He has not given himself time to sift loose, vague charges. The just scribe—like the just judge—should give no trust. Lord Campbell, in his haste to get through work—ten or twelve Lives, it is said, were done by him in a year, one Life a month—gave up his mind too easily to the current view. That is his fault, and in such a man it is a very grave fault.

Born, as it were, into Elizabeth's lap; brought up at her feet; patted and petted by her—her "young Lord-Keeper"—it seemed to be in Bacon's choice to enter life by the golden gates. Why did he not? As a boy, the Queen liked him. His kinsmen held the greatest offices in the State. His father was Lord-Keeper, his uncle Lord Treasurer. In talent neither youth nor man of his time could match him. His tongue was loose, his pen was free. A stream of bright warm words ran off from lip or quill; such words as pulse or brain could not resist. What Jonson says of him everybody said of him: "he commanded where he spoke, and had his judges angry and pleased at his devotion." Raleigh speaks of him in the same warm tone. No one at court could vie with him in wit, in eloquence, or in power of work. He put the dunce to flight, the drudge to shame. If he rose above all his rivals in his more passionate bursts of speech, he never found a rival in the dull, dry task of ordinary toil. Such a man was a born power. Why was he left to starve? Coke became Attorney-General, Fleming Solicitor-General, each in his turn. Bacon, with all his gifts, could get no place. Cecil got his knighthood and his post of First Secretary. Howard became a Privy Councillor, Hobart Solicitor, Cecil an Earl. What kept the greatest of them down? It was not that he was hard, like Popham; or cross, like Coke; or false, like Howard. A light of Heaven itself played around him as he moved. A sweet voice, a melting heart, made him everywhere a friend. Neither man nor child could resist the spell of his soft speech, his tender smile, his grace without study, his frankness without guile. Yet, where he failed, men the most sullen and severe got on.

He won love and deserved to win love; for even in the flush of his life he had none of the vices of young men. If weak on the score of dress and pomp; if he doated like a girl on flowers, on scents, on gay colours, on the trappings of a horse, the ins and outs of a garden, the furniture of a house; he neither drank, nor gamed, nor ran wild and loose in love. Though armed with the most winning ways and the most glozing lip in London, no husband's peace was ever hurt by him, no woman's fame was dragged by him into the mire. He sought no victories like those of Blount. He brought no shame, like Raleigh, to the cheek of one who loved him more than her own good name. No Lady Rich, as in Sydney's case, ever

Blushed when he was named.

His life was pure as that of Milton, or that of Pascal, though, unlike the poets of Paradise and the *Pensées*, he lived in a court where galantry was in vogue and beauty was bought and sold. How, then, with all these friends, with all these claims on love and help, did he not win his way to place? He sought it; never man with more haste and zeal; for his brain beat with victorious consciousness of power, he hungered to rule mankind, and his

blood had that fiery strength which glows into white heat at an opposing blast. This question must be tried. *Why*, while men with far lower claims than his got posts and honours—solicitorships, judgeships, secretaryships, embassies—did this man come to pass the ripe age of forty-six without gaining power or place? Can it have been because he was servile and corrupt? If so, logic is a lie, moral theories a sham.

Rank and pay, the grace of Kings and the smiles of Ministers were, in Bacon's days, as in most other days before and since, the wages of men who knew how to conform, to sink their private views, to sacrifice their time, their thought, their love, their faith, for a yard of ribbon or a loaf of bread. If Bacon were such a man as Lord Campbell says, prostituting glorious gifts and pure convictions for a beck or nod, the facts of his life are still unknown to us in detail or in mass. The natural truth cancels the adventitious lie. If Bacon were a rogue, he must have sold his virtue for less than Popham, his intelligence for less than Coke. How then could he be called wise?

But what if his virtues, not his vices, threw him back! Let us see.

It will be well to take the broad facts of his life first. Small facts may be true, broad facts must be true. One day in a man's course is hard to judge; a year, less hard; a whole life not at all hard. It is the same in nature. Watch for one night the track of a planet. Can you say if it move to the right or left? You are not sure. It seems to go back. It seems to go on. Watch it for a month, and you find that its path is forward. Is the star in fault? Not in the least. It is our own base that moves. Look at any chasm, peak, or scar on the earth's face. You see the earth jagged, shapeless, motionless. Take in the whole at once: you find it smooth, round, beautiful, and swift. It is ever so. In Bacon's own words, a wise man "will not judge the whole play by one act." Still less by one scene, one speech, one word, will he judge.

Take Bacon's course as a whole, what do we find? A man born to high rank, who seeks incessantly for place, who is above all men and by universal testimony fit for power; yet one who passes the age of forty-six before he gets a post; one who, after serving the Crown for more than fourteen years in the highest offices of the most lucrative branch of administration, dies a poorer man than he was born. No art of smearing can efface the significance of this array of facts.

Bacon was fifty-two when he became Attorney-General—fifty-seven when he became Lord Chancellor. For one who had been Elizabeth's young Lord-Keeper at ten, this rise came late in life; later than promotion came to many who could boast neither his genius nor his father's official rank. At forty-six Egerton was Lord-Keeper. Bromley was Lord Chancellor at forty-seven, Hatton at forty-eight. Coke was Attorney-General at forty-two. It was the same in other branches of the Government. At thirty-three Cecil was Secretary of State. Essex was a Privy Councillor at twenty-six. At thirty-two Raleigh received his powers to plant Virginia. Again, if Bacon rose late in life, he gained for himself none of the sweets of office. Among the great lawyers of his age, he alone died poor. Hatton left behind him the wealth of a prince. Egerton founded a rich and noble house. Puckering died rich. Coke was one of the wealthiest commoners in England. Popham left Littlecote and Wellington to a silly son. Fleming and Hobart scraped up large estates. How are we to explain this rule and this ex-

ception? Surely they are not to be explained on the theory that Bacon's servility kept him down while Coke's servility sent him up, that Bacon's corruption kept him poor while Popham's corruption made him rich!

To judge a man as a whole is not the way to serve a virtuous Cecil, the hunchback who made love to Lady Derby, who sold his country to Spain for gold, who ruined Raleigh and murdered Grey, who gave power to Lady Suffolk to do her most scandalous will; nor is it the way to please those poets and painters who prefer dash to truth; for a man so judged is not to be hit off in a sweep of black and white, a touch and go, by dubbing him wise and mean, sage and cheat, Solomon and Scapin, all in one.

The details are in unison with the mass. Bacon's first public act is an appeal to the electors of Middlesex. It is a bold appeal. In the days of Elizabeth, as in those of George, that constituency is the most daring, the most liberal, the most wealthy constituency in the realm. It is the West Riding of its time, and of long succeeding times. Bacon is thirty-two; he has neither roof of land nor hope of inheritance within the shire. Yet the freeholders elect him; as they have always elected to represent them the first reformer of the day, from Bacon to Wilkes, from Pulteney to Hume. He enters the House of Commons, to become at once, not only the best speaker, but the boldest speaker in the House. The course he takes is one of true service to the Crown, but of serious risk to himself. Elizabeth loathes a saucy tongue. She gives the House liberty of speech; but by free speech, as she makes Chancellor Puckering tell her Commons, she means no more than their right of Yea and Nay. For knights of the shire to scan her measures is a scorn she will not bear. For saucy tongues there is the Tower. No other answer may a Queen vouchsafe. Yet Bacon, with the Tower in view, will have his say. He knows what is best for England; what he feels in his heart to be true in policy, will also, he thinks, when stated strike the Queen as true. Loyal to her person and her throne—for all wise men are loyal—he must still speak his mind to her and to the world, warn her where she is wrong, bring her back to the straight path, convinced that in sage reform lies the power and safety of her crown. The House has not sat a week—not yet proved its returns—before he proposes a mighty scheme for amending and condensing the whole body of English Law. The House starts up. The tide might have come in from the Thames. Reform the code! Bacon says the laws are made to guard the rights of the people, not to feed the lawyers. The laws should be read by all, known to all. Put them into shape, inform them with philosophy, reduce them in bulk, give them into every man's hand. So runs his speech. A noble thought—a need of every nation under the sun—a task to be wrought at by him through a long life—to be then left to successors, who, after Revolutions and Restorations, have it still in hand—undone! The plan, of which this speech is the root, had more success abroad than it found at home. It was universally read, and most of all in France. It was translated by Baudoin, and inscribed to Segrier, Chancellor of France. In that country it has blossomed and come to fruit. But a French Revolution alone had power to achieve this vast reform; and the Code Napoléon is yet the sole embodiment of Bacon's thought.

Ten days after this burst of zeal he protests against a cruel haste in levying taxes, and grinding against the faces of the poor. He votes for subsidies to the Queen; but he warns

her Ministers not to raise murmurs by pressing for payment of them all at once. The Crown is mighty in the people's love; they must not cross that love. To seize the farmer's brass pots, the mercer's stock, the gentleman's plate, is to dry up the sources of affection and of wealth, to lend an evil example to coming Kings. It is one of the first gleams of political science shed upon the House. The Queen is wroth. She is jealous of the Commons; most of all jealous when they talk of her revenues; enough for them their Yea or Nay. Why, Wentworth is rotting in the Tower for words less bold! She sends her Lord-Keeper and her Lord Treasurer to the young Knight for Middlesex. He is surprised, not shaken, by the effect of his speech. How can he unsay what he has said, when he has told the truth, and in telling that truth has done no more than his duty to God, his country and his Queen! If Her Majesty is grieved with him, he is sorry, for he means to serve her well, and the State well. Lord Campbell waxes merry over Bacon's embarrassment. He imagines the young knight of the shire shrinking into his shoes at the Queen's frown, and begging her forgiveness with tears in his eyes, and on the knees of his heart. A pretty piece of comedy he conceives: Malvolio fancies that Olivia sighs and dreams; Lord Campbell fancies that Bacon kneels and weeps. In truth, the language of the young lawyer to his angry sovereign is as manly in its deference and duty, as his speech in the House of Commons was daring and wise. As we now see, Bacon was right each way; in the spirit and in the application of his words. In no way could he serve the Queen so well as by staying the harsh assessment of the subsidies. In no way could he serve the cause of free speech so well as by showing that he spoke, not to weaken her authority, but to strengthen her crown. The Queen would not then see it. She is pressed by daily duns; she lacks his insight into natural law. She thinks him too free; she will be served in her own way; save for her wonder at his powers she might have lodged him in Wentworth's cell. As it is, her anger with him wastes in its own heat. No woman can long stand off from this lambent wit, this gentle heart.

We interpose a scrap from his hand; date not clear, but of these early years unquestionably: a scrap of no great moment, perhaps; for Edward Cottwin is but the shade of a shade; yet with a touch of kindly nature in it:—

*Bacon to the Masters of Requests.*

"After my hearty commendations,—At the request of this bearer, Mr. Edward Cottwin, an ancient follower and well-willer to my name and family, I have considered of a suit of his depending before you for the recovery of certain rents due unto him for divers years past, and detained from him only upon a strained construction of extreme law. And finding the honesty of the man and the equity of his cause to deserve favour, considering that the main matter (which is the sum in demand) is freely acknowledged, I could do no less than recommend him unto your good discretions, desiring you in regard of his great loss and troubles to afford him, that which you deny to no man, lawful favour and expedition, which I shall be always ready thankfully to acknowledge by such friendly offices as shall fall within my compass. And so I leave you to God's safe tuition. Resting your very loving friend,  
FR. BACON."

Bacon sees that to delay justice is to commit injustice. He interferes; but the favour which he asks for his friend is no more than that right may be done. So it is ever.

He next appears on the stage as a candidate for the post of Solicitor-General. This is in 1594. Coke, who has been Solicitor two years, is made Attorney. Egerton goes to the Rolls.

Bacon, as a lawyer, has the best claim to succeed Coke. Born, so to say, at the bar, he has served an apprenticeship of fourteen years. He is Queen's Counsel-Extraordinary, and Benchers and Reader of his Inn. Yet Thomas Fleming—a man only known to the world from his standing in the way of Bacon, and from his infamous truckling to the Court in the celebrated affair of the Book of Rates—gets the place.

Next to his own bravery of spirit, Bacon owes the loss of this post to Essex; out of which mishap to him springs the great black charge against him of ingratitude to a patron, treason to a friend. Never was charge more false.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is one of the fancy figures in English story. A turn for old ballads, and for the ballad treatment of men, gives us a fondness for names over things. Thus, Surrey is gentle, Jeffrey bloody, Essex noble. In no case has the word thus used more than a grain of truth. It designates, it does not describe. Surrey, gentle only in his verse, was a rebel in the street and a wretch in the boudoir: that proposal made to his sister to put her beauty in the King's way for the profit of her family was perhaps the most shameful ever made by a man of genius to a kinswoman. Jeffreys, if a cruel Judge, was a generous husband, an indulgent father.—Onslow thought him a good Chancellor, and Vernon proves him to have been a sound practitioner of law. The nobleness of Essex is confined to his birth.

More profuse than generous, more rash than brave, he is for ever putting Elizabeth in a fume; now by squandering money, now by throwing away lives. She does not like to pass him by,—for his father was her friend when friends were scant with her. It is a trait in the Queen as she grows old that she likes to see the sons of her first and best friends near her person. Hunsdon is her Chamberlain, Cecil her Secretary. She loved Sydney for his father's sake. She loves Essex for his father's sake. But Essex has a second claim on her love, which her rancorous slanderers have never thought good to name: he is her very near kinsman of the Boleyn blood. Essex and the two Careys are her only male relations on her mother's side; as James of Scotland is her sole surviving male relation of her father's race. He was born into her lap and into her love; his grandmother, Lady Knollys, is her first cousin; and she clings to him with a clannish pride which she only feels for her mother's kin. All his proud jerks she laughs at, bears with, as signs of blood. That she loves him more than a lady of sixty may love her cousin's grandchild is a monstrous fable. No man of sense believes it or ever did believe it. Warmer love would have been sin against nature. Essex's letters to her, though brimming with poetry, playfulness, and compliment, are dutiful and chaste. In her letters to him there is not a line that she might not have sent to a grandson of her own. She treats him with the fondness and the fear of a grandchild. She never sends him from her side without pain. She knows how he will dash his head at a stone wall, and bring brave men to a fool's end; for, proud and brave though he be, he can neither lead like Raleigh, nor even fence like Blount. If he sail to Cadiz, with Nottingham and Raleigh to slack his fire, the work may be done. Should he start for Rouen alone, he will break her heart by the waste of her best troops. She pets him, but will not take his advice. She thinks him such a fool, though a pretty one, that whatever he craves must be silly and wrong. Though he fret and fume, beat his head at

her feet, run off into the country, write to her in a rage, she will not yield. He wants to be Master of the Horse. He wishes to have the Cinque Ports. He will go to the Wars. The Queen refuses him one and all. When he says Yea, she wisely and constantly says Nay.

In most evil hour for Bacon this impetuous youth swears he shall be made Solicitor-General. Bacon has been of use to the Earl. If heady and vain, Essex has sense enough to see that he is no match in craft for the Cecils. In the hour of pain and fear he flies for direction to shrewder heads than his own. He runs to Dyer, he runs to Bacon. Sound in his opinions, or in what he thinks the same, in his professions,—a reformer, a Puritan, and a patriot,—he draws to himself the eyes and hearts of the world. The Queen's kinsman is not likely to lack followers. Yet he never of his own mind knows what to say or do. Raleigh has to prompt him at the Azores, Bacon has to guide him at Court. Anthony Bacon, who accepts from him the post of his agent and secretary, supplies him with facts, with commentaries, with rules. The connexion is one of business—unhappy business for both the brothers; injurious to the fortunes of one, to the character of the other. The Earl's loose life, his indulgence, his sensuality, his extravagance, have an evil influence over all his companions. Francis Bacon is, indeed, incapable of this moral taint; vice has no power on a mind so lofty and pure as his; but Anthony is of softer nature, open to the delights of sense; and his decline in virtue, almost to the Earl's own level, nearly breaks Lady Bacon's heart. Essex is profuse in thanks. Finding himself at fault, he will dash over to Gray's Inn before breakfast, he will give a thousand pounds for a chat with Dyer. He wants the Bacons to be in office. Their instructions are priceless. Francis writes for him a treatise that should have been the rule, and would certainly have been the salvation, of his life. For this labour he must be paid. As a barrister Bacon toils for fees,—as a writer he thinks for bread. The labourer is worthy of his hire. Francis shall be Solicitor. Essex swears it. In a week he annihilates Bacon's chance. The Queen is at first gracious. She talks it over, admits Bacon's merit, extols his eloquence, shrugs her frills at his "saucy" tongue. But her shrewdest Ministers advise the step. Egerton prompts, Burghley approves. Every one admits Bacon's claim. It only remains that his nomination shall be made in the soundest way; because it is right; not because this or that man at Court may wish to have it made. This course will not please Essex. Pledged to make Bacon's fortune, he is not content to see it done, save as the result of his own will that it shall be done. He raves about the palace,—bullies Burghley, insults Sir Robert Cecil. The Queen gets hurt. She thinks her law officers should be chosen for their learning, on the recommendation of her sages in the law, not to please the fancy or make good the promise of a carpet knight. She will not do even the right thing in the wrong way. As Essex gets hot, she grows cool. He storms upon her, and will not wait; she turns away in rage, her mind made up. Bacon must wait. Fleming shall now be her man. But in passing Bacon over, she takes pains to let the whole world see that the advocacy, not the cause, is at fault. Bacon loses; it is Essex who fails.

Blunders the most incredible are made on this affair by those historians who find Bacon's conduct towards Essex worse than a crime. Devereux and Macaulay say it was the Attorney Generalship he sought; they both quote an imaginary conversation between Essex and

Cecil in support of their mistake. Why, the office of Attorney-General was never vacant. The very day that Egerton got the Rolls, Coke became Attorney. Indeed Coke went up to the higher office as his right, after serving for two years as Solicitor. Lord Campbell says, as a hundred others have said, that on the failure of Bacon's cause at Court, Essex consoled him with a gift of Twickenham House and Park. Now, it happens that Twickenham House and Park never were the Earl's to give. They were Bacon's family property! Twickenham Park, which blooms on the banks of the Thames, close under Richmond Bridge, in face of the ancient palace, and some of the elms of which still stand in meadows and villa gardens, venerable and green, was demised to Bacon's elder brother, Edward, in 1574, when the Earl was at Chertsey playing with his toys. At times the Bacons let it on lease. But the place became for Francis Bacon a favourite residence, having all the qualities which his genius asked,—a green country, a flowing river, a rich prospect, pure air, and closeness to the Court. The leases are enrolled, and may be seen by Lord Campbell (the references are in Lysons) should he doubt our word. How he was living at Twickenham Park, the following note, from the unpublished correspondence in our hands, will show:—

*Bacon to Thomas Phillips.*

"Mr. Phillips, I have excused myself of this progress, if that be to excuse to take liberty where it is not given. Being now at Twickenham I am desirous of your company. You may stay as long and as little while as you will; the longer the better welcome. *Otia colligunt mentem!* And, indeed, I would be the wiser by you in many things, for that I call to confer with a man of your fullness. In sadness come, as you are an honest man. So I wish you all good. From Twickenham Park this 14th of August. Yours, ever assured,

"FR. BACON."

Thomas Phillips, or rather Pheippes, was one of the crowd of secret agents used by the Earl. He was rapid and adroit in waylaying letters and in reading ciphers. To his skill in these discreditable arts, we owe some of the most singular revelations regarding the Queen of Scots, the intrigues of foreign Powers, the correspondence between Elizabeth's counsellors and King James. Here is another note to the same mysterious person:—

*Bacon to Thomas Phillips.*

"Mr. Phillips, I send you the copy of my letter to the Earl touching the matter between us proposed. You may perceive what expectation and conceit I thought good to imprint into my Lord, both of yourself and of this particular service. And as that which is in general touching yourself I know you are very able to make good, so in this beginning of intelligence, I pray spare no care to conduct the matter to sort to good effect. The more plainly and frankly you shall deal with my Lord, not only in disclosing particulars, but in giving him caveats and admonishing him of any error which in this action he may commit (such is his Lordship's nature), the better he will take it. I send you also his letter, which appointheth this afternoon for your repair to him, which I pray, if you can, perform; although, if you are not fully resolved of any circumstance, you may take a second day for the rest, and show his Lordship the party's letter. If your business suffer you not to attend their Lordships to-day, then excuse it by two or three words in writing to his Lordship, and offer another time. In haste, Your ever assured,

"FR. BACON."

"Whereas I mention in my letter an intelligence standing in Spain of my brothers, I pray take no knowledge at all thereof."

Again, to the same person, in equally mysterious phrase:—

*Bacon to Phillips.*

"Sir,—I congratulate your return, hearing that all is passed on your word. (?) Your Mercury is returned, whose return alarmed us upon some great matter which I fear he will not satisfy. News of his coming came before his own letter, and to other than to his proper street, which maketh me desirous to satisfy or to solve. My Lord hath required him to repair to me, which upon his Lordship's and my own letter received, I doubt not but he will with all speed perform, when I pray you to meet him if you may that, laying our heads together, we may maintain his credit, satisfy my Lord's expectations, and procure some good fruit. (?) I pray thee rather spare not Mr. 'Travayle,' because I think the Queen is already party to the advertisement of his coming over, and, in some, suspect, which you may not disclose to him. So I wish you as myself, this 15th of September 1592, Your over assured,

F. BACON."

We need not follow Phelippes in his course. Clever and adroit, he was not lucky. The fate of the spy hung heavily on his heels; and before many years passed the confidential agent was a prisoner in the Fleet. Mr. Spedding will, in good time, tell us all that these hints and allusions mean.

What Essex does, on finding how much his blunder and bad temper have injured Bacon, is much less startling than a gift of Twickenham Park. Not being able to pay his debt by a public office, he feels that he ought to pay it in money, or in money's worth. The lawyer has done his work, and must be paid his price. But Essex has no money. His extravagance of living, his amours, his camp of followers eat him up. He proposes to pay with a bit of land. Bacon objects. Not that he need scruple at taking wages for work achieved; nor at the value of the particular patch of soil proposed for his acceptance by the Earl. The patch may be worth 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*—years later, after Bacon's improvements and the increase of rents, it was sold to Reynold Nicholas for 1,800*l.*—that is to say, it is less than Coke or Egerton will sometimes receive for his advocacy on a single brief. He fears the Earl's temper, and shrinks from incurring personal obligations to a man so tetchy and weak. Hurt at this hesitation, Essex pouts and sulks. He has been, he says truly, the cause of this loss of place, and he shall die of vexation, if he be not allowed in some small measure to repair it. Bacon consents at last. The land is worth less than a year of the Solicitor's place. It is, in form, a gift; in fact, a fee. Yet he receives it with an express reservation of his own freedom, and of his faith and duty to the Queen. "My Lord," says Bacon, when he can refuse no longer; "I see I must be your homager, and hold land of your gift; but do you know the manner of doing homage in law? always it is with saving of his faith to the King."

When Bacon has got possession of this patch of land, the transaction would be read somewhat thus by an actuary or a statist:—Essex stood debtor to Bacon for four years of legal and political service; close, secret and incessant personal service. Take this service as worth no more than 500*l.* a year, the wages of a goldsmith's clerk; it is not paid off by the gift of land. Say, the parties are quits. Essex still owes to Bacon the loss of office. The lawyer is condemned to wait for dead men's shoes; to wait, in truth, no less than thirteen years! For all these thirteen years, the prime of his genius and of his life, he owes the loss of power, and of all that power confers,—revenues, patronage, influence on events, standing among men,—to the heady, petulant Earl. Thirty thousand pounds would not cover this loss. Yet Lord Campbell talks as if Essex had claims on his gratitude!

At Cadiz the star of Essex is in the highest heaven. After Cadiz it begins to pale. Rash and stormy, he cannot bear opposition to his will. Incapable of Bacon's advice, to be content with power and avoid all show of it, he prefers the show to the reality. If he may not storm at the Queen, bully her Ministers, dictate to her Judges, he huffs and sulks. From mad tricks he goes on to treason. A craze is in his blood and in his bone:—"It came from his mother," says the poor Queen, who has long since had to close her door on her vile kinswoman. This infamous mother of Essex—first as Lettice Knollys, then as Lady Essex, afterwards as Lady Leicester, and now as Lady Blount—has been a thorn in her flesh for thirty years. False to the noble Essex, whom she betrayed and perhaps poisoned, she deceived the Queen by a scandalous intrigue and secret marriage with Leicester. Since Leicester's death, she has incensed her by marrying, also secretly, Sir Christopher Blount, her husband's gentleman of the horse. Her children have her nature. Penelope, wife of Lord Rich, lives in adultery with Montjoy. Dorothy has married twice,—the first time clandestinely and uncanonically. She has a hot temper and a bad heart. In truth, save in the Suffolk branch of the Howard family, it is not easy to find a group of women so detestable in English history as the mother and two sisters of the Earl. Essex puts himself into the hands of this vile mother and of her ruffian husband. Blount is by birth a Papist, by profession a bravo. A spy, an agent, a conspirator, he is great with those Roman Catholic exiles who infest the Courts of Paris and Brussels; and he has been deep in plots for the overthrow of Elizabeth, and for seating the Queen of Scots on the English throne. Essex casts away from his old friends to become the associate of this infamous and dangerous man. They renew the old Papist plots. They propose to raise a great force,—to seize the Queen,—to stop the regular course of government,—to pack the Ministers in the Tower,—to turn the stream of English policy into a new path. Essex enjoys a vast popularity with the mob; for he has the grace which wins, and he has had the opinions which rivet the affections of a crowd; but in the treason which he now concocts he dares not trust an English mob. No Londoner would touch the Queen's robe. No Englishman would help him to seize her crown. He must seek out tools or dupes elsewhere. To this end he opens a treasonable correspondence with James. Sir Christopher draws to his side the ruffians who skulk round Paul's or rouse in Carter Lane. Scoundrels come forth at his call from kennel and slum. Essex puts himself in league with the Ulster rebel, O'Neile; proposes to bring over an army of wild Irish kerns; and enlists in his guilty project of rebellion all the most desperate of the English outlaws and Papists—Blount and Meyrick, Catesby and Tresham—wretches who rank among the most turbulent and the most infamous of mankind. Bacon has foreseen this crime. He has warned Essex in express words against the courses of the Duc de Guise; he has hinted to him fears that he may be led astray. He strives with him even now at the last hour; writes, reasons, pleads, and prays; but all in vain. At length they part. Essex goes into rebellion. Bacon rallies to the Crown. Bacon does not cast off Essex: Essex casts off Bacon; and not only his lawyer and man of business, but his Queen, his country, and his God.

He takes up arms; he attempts to raise the City; he tries to seize the Queen. How far he

means to go is doubtful. It is clear that, not only the dismissal of the Queen's Ministers, the seizure of her person, the usurpation of her power, but her deliberate assassination, has been discussed by the confederates and their royal correspondent, the King of Scots. Here is a startling scrap of confession, signed by Bacon and others, which the Queen's Government holds back:—

"Collection of the Principal Points in Valentine Thomas's Confession concerning the Practice against Her Majesty's Person. Subscribed by himself the 20th of December 1598.

Valentine Thomas, otherwise called Thomas Alderson or Anderson, confesseth that his access to the King of Scots was principally procured by one John Stewart of the Buttery, who keepeth the King's door, and that he repaired to the King at sundry times and in sundry places, and amongst divers speeches of many things concerning the state of England and Her Majesty's person, the King fell one day into some speech of the Lord Treasurer, whom he wished Valentine Thomas to kill as having ever been his enemy about the Queen, which fact when Valentine undertook to execute, after some speeches how it might best be done, the King further replied, 'Nay, I must have you do another thing for me, and all is one; for it is all but blood. You shall take an occasion to deliver a petition to the Queen in manner as you shall think good, and so may you come near to stab her. And Valentine told the King that it was a dangerous piece of work, but he would do it, so the King would reward him thereafter, and the King said you shall have enough. And after this Valentine took his leave of the King, and said he was to go to Glasgow for a time to his kinsman's wedding, and the King said go, as you say to Glasgow, and then come again, when you hear that Sorleboy is come. And so he left the King, and the Laird Arkinglasse came to the King.

[Signed] "VALENTINE THOMAS.  
[Attested by] "JOHN PETTON.  
"EDW. COKE.  
"THO. FLEMING.  
"FR. BACON.  
"WM. WAAD."

The Queen's motive for suppressing this evidence is obvious. She professes not to believe it, and she is right in doing so. James is beyond her reach. Her laws might bring him to shame, but not to the scaffold. After her death he will be King. To prove him an assassin in a court of justice, without power to put the sentence into execution, is only making of him, and of all who look up to him, the most bitter, deadly and unforgiving of her foes. By suppressing the evidence, she gets him into her power for life. James himself is anxious, and perhaps penitent. He pleads and prays that this dishonour of exposure may be spared. Foulis, the King's agent in London, is incessant in his interference to save Valentine Thomas from examination or public trial. The Queen consents. But the knowledge of this confession has its influence on every man who loves the Queen, and who respects her as the visible embodiment of English freedom and English strength.

All that is great and noble in the realm rallies round the throne. Egerton resists. Nottingham and Raleigh subdue the gang. Essex goes to the Tower, to his trial, to the block. All good men go against him, hearts more in sorrow than in anger; but duty to the Queen is paramount in heroic souls. Raleigh has tried to save him, Bacon has tried to save him, while courtesy to him was compatible with allegiance to the State. But England is their first love. By her faith, her freedom and her institutions—put in peril by the mad Papists whom he led—they must stand or fall. They stand. Each does his duty gently; all that his duty bids him; with a brave, stern, mournful countenance. Bacon takes the duty

given him—achieves it—with a reluctance shared by Raleigh, Egerton, Nottingham, and the Queen, each in his several part.

Lord Campbell thinks that Bacon should have shirked his share in this great act of justice—that he should have defended Essex through thick and thin, through right and wrong. Surely this is trifling. A wife may be drawn by nature into such excesses of affection; in her they would be justified; not in a man of sense and nerve.

We venture to say that, in Bacon's place, Lord Campbell would have done as Bacon did; with the difference of his personal genius. Bring the case home to our own day. Lord Campbell has had many clients,—men whom he has served well,—from whom he has taken fees far larger than the patch of land tossed to Bacon by the Earl. Imagine events arming the great Papal Powers once more against England,—that Queen Victoria had to mount her horse,—that Marshal McMahon or Marshal O'Donnell should be at the head of a successful rising in Connaught,—that Zouaves were swarming in Cork,—that a fanatical sect disturbed the repose of all good citizens in London,—that her cousin of Hanover was plotting with these rebels and fanatics against her Crown and life,—that, under these circumstances of supposed alarm, one of Lord Campbell's clients, without the excuse of fanaticism, should take it into his mad pate to join with John Mitchell and Dr. Cullen in rebellion against the peace of our gracious Lady, and should proceed so far in his treason as to shed innocent blood at Charing Cross. We are sure that John Lord Campbell would, under such temptation, do his duty as a lawyer and a man. That was Bacon's case. Bacon owed nothing to Essex but loss of time and loss of place. He did owe allegiance to the Crown. He had no part in the Earl's crime, and utterly abhorred his means, his companions, and his ends. To have done less than he did in this bad drama, would have been to act like a weak girl, not like a great man.

That Bacon was right in his whole course of action on the Essex rising, was the public verdict of his time. Lord Campbell talks of his fall in popularity as a punishment for deserting his friend. This fall is a dream. Cecil invented it, James believed it. But England was not misled. Bacon never lost for an hour the favour of his countrymen. Of the truth of this strong assertion there exists incontestable proof. At the very moment that Cecil was insisting on Bacon's unpopularity, as a reason for excluding him from the place he sought, writs were going out for a new Parliament. Now was the time to see how Bacon had fallen in the world on account of Essex. An Essex faction had risen at Court: to have praised Essex was the sure way to rank and pay under the new King. One of the main affairs of the new Parliament was to restore the Devereux family in blood. If Bacon had done wrong, as Lord Campbell says—or if the people thought he had done wrong, as Lord Campbell also says—here was the occasion for a most dramatic and condign revenge! Public opinion was then not nice. An unpopular candidate was burnt in rags, pelted with stale eggs, chased from the shire-town. But neither stout thong nor rotten egg was raised against Bacon. Just the reverse. The occasion sought for his disgrace became the measure of his popularity and his triumph. The world, indeed, cared nothing about the dead Earl or the live comedy at Whitehall. It saw only a bold man at its service; and it gave the lie to Cecil's insinuations of his unpopularity by sending him up as Burgess for two places, Ipswich and St. Albans.

The honour was most unusual, the inference not to be gainsaid.

Another day we shall continue these hints and helps towards a reconsideration of the charges against Bacon.

*Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in the Years 1857, '58, '59.*  
By Laurence Oliphant. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

It is as a traveller that we prefer to regard Mr. Oliphant. There is little pleasure or profit in gleaning after the hundred-handed reapers of the political press in discussions on the Lorch affair, Sir John Bowring, Canton bombardments, Tientsin stipulations, or the opium trade. The cheerful task is to see China and Japan as Mr. Oliphant saw them. He is not a Sinologist in the offensive sense of the word. It is matter of indifference to him whether the divinities of the Bonzes are made up of immutability or butter. He is simply an observer—an artist—a man with hand, eye and brain, and his pictures come forth distinct as landscapes and groups in the stereoscope, with all the colours of the East upon them, and that East the quaint, vivid, unique, kaleidoscopic orientalism of Japan and China. We are thus spared all quotations from Tse-ma-Tsiene—all dogmatics from De Guignes—all overwhelming citations from Martino: even the dust of Confucius bears no print of Mr. Oliphant's foot. There is not an allusion to Shi-fa and his voyage to Junk Ceylon, or his discovery of the Brahmins and Buddhists in Java. Refreshing as it is, then, to meet with a sojourner in far countries who, albeit scholarly, can refrain from digging up the inscriptions of the French Academy, rifling Cosmos, misquoting Vincent, and plagiarizing from Heeren, we cannot help regretting that so much of the book is occupied with mere newspaper detail. Yet Mr. Oliphant is perhaps not to be blamed. He was historiographer of Lord Elgin's Chinese and Japanese Expeditions, and it was not his fault that the narratives had been cut and dried in a hundred shapes before these volumes, ample and brightly illustrated, were published. At all events, we have now an authentic relation of the events accompanying the Bowring war and the Elgin enterprise, made up of fighting and diplomacy. Neither Macartney nor Amherst had so proficient a penman in the plenipotential train. Mr. Oliphant was private secretary to our special envoy, and, being an experienced traveller, a competent writer, liberal in his views, well informed, and thoroughly adventurous, he made the best of his singular opportunities.

His narrative leads slowly to China; it begins with a dull, yet inevitable recapitulation of political events. Then, in May, 1857, we follow the Embassy, by the Overland route, to Singapore, with its nests of industrious, greedy, treacherous Chinamen—its tiger-haunted jungles and highly-spiced hospitality. From that point the British excursionists passed over to the mysterious world of the Malay Peninsula, a region of forests, lakes, grassy plains, swamps and wildernesses not yet half explored. Here human nature vegetates in all but primeval barbarism. The savage drinks water from the rind of the Nipah palm; the fish-eaters, of unknown origin, paddle for ever along the coast; the divers and sea-gipsies there make their haunts; the shadowy tin-workers carry on their occupation, ignorant of the markets which encourage their labour; the crimson wings of the pergam glitter in the woods; in the sea splashes that true mermaid, the Dugong, Daughter of Waters, which the Oriental poets have celebrated in their wondrous transfigura-

tions. To that immense peninsula Mr. Oliphant was transported in Malay sampans. He was hospitably entertained by the Tumangong; he penetrated the interior, and saw the wildest of wild life, amid the most picturesque of wood, river, and village glimpses; he visited the mouldering relics of Johore, now reduced to the proportions of a hamlet. But we cannot follow him in these excursions; we are bound for China and Japan.

Mr. Oliphant first saw Chinese scenery from the Pearl River—the landscape being dotted with pawnbrokers' towers, gabled mandarins' houses, red poles, and groups of men and women in the fields—all fanciful, coloured and quaint, as though the world were laughing with Tartar mouths and eyes, at the advent of an uncouth stranger.

Suddenly the prospect changes. Lord Elgin, with his whole party, are flying in a splendid frigate before the wind to Calcutta. News has arrived of the Cawnpore massacre, and the blue-jackets of the Shannon must not be absent. So the good ship sails full up the Indian river, anchored abreast of the Maidan, and was hailed with thrilling cheers by the English population. We return at once to Chinese pastures, avoiding the Philippines, although Mr. Oliphant sketches them gracefully as he passes. Re-entering China, we trace the conduct of the Expedition closely, but are not sorry to part awhile from Envoys Extraordinary and Imperial Commissioners, from ramparts and trenches—even from Yeh and his abortive satellites,—to explore the interior of a grand gentleman's mansion in the Flowery Land:—

"The first indication to the stranger of the existence of one of these buildings is the large masonry screen, upon which gigantic dragons are delineated, and which is often placed upon the side of the thoroughfare opposite the yamun, so that the street passes through the court-yard, of which it forms one face. Near it are the two lofty red poles, the invariable insignia of office. Walls enclose this square, on the fourth side of which is the entrance. Two carved lions guard a flight of granite steps, which ascend to the principal gateway. Upon the huge folding-doors are depicted gaudily-attired giants, who gaze contemplatively upon the crowd, holding with their left hands the points of their beards. Passing through this door we enter a verandah, where once Tartar soldiers mounted guard, but of which all that remains are enormous tridents, spears, and scimitars stacked in a rack. Then down more steps, and across a paved yard, and through another painted gate, called the 'Gate of Ceremony,' on each side of which are circular slabs of granite, like mill-stones, carved with figures emblematic of eternity. Then across another grass-grown court, and up another flight of steps, to the 'Hall of Audience,' in the front of which is a raised paved yard, surrounded by an elaborately-carved granite balustrade."

—Quite Ninevite, Egyptian or Babylonian, as we may please to call it. At all events, thoroughly Celestial. The remainder of the edifice is in harmony with the Hall of Audience; and the ladies' apartments are so pretty, prim and bright, that we can only imagine them tenanted by beauties with yellow faces, long, slanting eyes, little feet, and red and blue dresses, sipping tea from egg-shell cups. The garden is, of course, a vast willow-pattern plate. Thence out in the city:—

"The already narrow streets were still further diminished in breadth by large tubs full of live fish, baskets of greens, sea-chestnuts, yams and bamboo-root. Cooking-stoves were erected, and elaborately-cooked viands hissed and sputtered on the heated iron, titillating with their savoury odour the nostril of the hungry passenger. Open coppers steamed and bubbled, and delicate morsels danced on the surface; round tables were daintily set out with pastry of divers patterns, and presided over by

croupiers, who jerked reeds in a box, or spun a ball something after the fashion of *roulette*, thus enabling the dinner-seeker to combine the exhilarating excitement of the gambler with the epicurean enjoyment of the *gourmand*."

Some of the passengers are carrying poles on their shoulders, with a baby in a basket at one end, and an empty coffin at the other. Mr. Oliphant varied his rambles by a glance at the Fatee Gardens, which are puzzles full of little bridges, grottoes, pavilions, clipped box-trees, lily-decked pools, and comical islets. Now, however, commenced the most novel episode of the Expedition,—the ascent of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The account of this river is of great interest:—

"The river was about a quarter of a mile broad, the character of its banks remaining unchanged. About mid-day we left it, and turned into a broad canal. Where nature has provided such abundant water-communication, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish what is artificial from what is natural; indeed, most of the channels are a combination of both. No doubt it is in a great measure owing to the extraordinary facility which exists for the conveyance of produce in every direction, that the traffic does not appear so extensive as it really is, and as the density of the population would lead one to expect. Still, although the canal on which we journeyed was in no degree crowded, the sails of numbers of junks were visible above the level country, through which they seemed impelled by some mysterious and hidden influence. The population here is not so much collected into large villages as in the south, but is scattered over the country in farms and hamlets, imparting to the otherwise uninteresting scenery that air of domestic comfort and civilization, which is more particularly the characteristic of Belgium and the Low Countries. Everywhere the population were industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits; not an inch of ground seemed uncultivated, not a resource neglected for increasing the fertility of the soil. Men in boats were scooping the rich mud from the bottom of the canals with primitive dredges made of basket-work, which opened and shut on the principle of snufflers; and as they vomited their contents into the bottom of the boat, they opened their wide jaws like some river monster disgorging itself."

Mr. Oliphant warns us against supposing the condition of the Chinese to be uniform, as some travellers have represented. His own observations led him to believe that there is no less difference between one Chinese province and another than between Tipperary and Kent. The British vessels pushed up the stream, past little junks flying yellow flags,—past strings of lanterns, hoisted on poles by night,—past towns and villages,—and then within sight of the vast city of Soo-chow, whose Governor exercises a power of life and death over thirty-six millions of individuals; but is himself only a secondary officer:—

"We appeared so suddenly before the water-gate called 'Foomun,' that the officials, had they wished it, would scarcely have had time to shut it. However, they contented themselves with making the most frantic gesticulations and expressive signs to us to turn back; but we put on an air of the most obtuse stolidity, and pushed vehemently on; my boat, which happened to be leading, carrying away in the hurry some of the grille which formed part of the gate. Once in the city, we did not venture on an exploration of the lanes of water, which, like those of Venice, opened up in divers directions, but moored at once in a retired spot under the walls. We were not long, however, left in quiet. Almost immediately a dense crowd collected on both sides of the canal, deeply interested in the proceedings of the barbarians."

There was, of course, a reception, which ended in nothing. Mr. Oliphant was unable to learn or see much of Soo-chow, one of the most celebrated cities of the Empire, a sort of lacquered Venice, with hundreds of Rialto

bridges, a local history in forty volumes, and a wonderful water life:—

"Ferry-boats plied as briskly and were as heavily loaded as omnibuses; heavy cargo-boats lumbered along and got in everybody's way, just as brewers' drays do. Light tanka-boats, with one or two passengers, and deftly worked by a single oar astern, cut in and out like hansoms. And there were large passage-boats with accommodation for travellers on long journeys, that plied regularly between Soo-chow, Hang-chow, Chang-chow, and other distant cities, and that created the same sort of sensation as they passed as did the Brighton Age or Portsmouth Telegraph in days gone by. Gentlemen's private carriages were here represented by gorgeous mandarin-junks, with the huge umbrella on the top, and a gong at the entrance to the cabin, beaten at intervals by calf-less flunkies. Other junks there were, more gaudily painted even than these, from whence issued shrill voices and sounds of noisy laughter and music. There was the cotermonger in his humble substitute for a donkey-cart, a small covered canoe, which looked like a coffin, and in which he sat alone, forcing it speedily through the water with a pair of oars, one of which he worked astern with his hand, the other at the side with his feet. The race of scavengers lived in flat punts, and scooping up the mud and rubbish from the bottom of the canal, discharged it into them, where it was immediately examined by a number of ducks kept on board for the purpose, who picked out all that was worth eating, and what they rejected was then inspected by their owners for wails and strays that had been lost from junks, and then taken to fatten the land. But the most curious appearance was presented by the boats which carried the fishing cormorants, solemnly perched in successive rows on stages projecting from the sides; they looked like a number of gentlemen in black on the platform at a meeting of a grave and serious character."

The Chinese appear to work and create their wealth by monotonous impressive instinct, like ants, beavers or bees. Mr. Oliphant describes them under manifold aspects:—he saw them in the fields, on the rivers, in palaces, in joss-houses, in rural villas, in crowded bazaars; and his picture of them is remarkably vivid. The quietude of travel was shortly afterwards broken by the attack on the Peiho Forts, and the "set" of the night previous to the battle is very effective:—

"So we came on, and looked very pretty as we did so; the setting sun glancing on red coats and waving flags, and shedding its warm bright glow upon the devoted garrison, so many of whom were looking at it for the last time. \* \* Officers moved briskly about the batteries on horseback; the whole garrison stood to their guns, and turned out in a long and imposing line upon the glacis; but their prowess was not yet destined to be tried. The gunboats came to an anchor at a long range from the forts; the garrison relapsed into quiet and security; the waves, so lately burnished gold, became polished silver as the rising moon tipped their crests, and the hoarse pant of the steam-engine was succeeded by the gruff chorus of the British sailor, who was too much excited by the prospect of 'thrashing the fokes' on the morrow, to go to sleep until he had exhausted his repertory of appropriate songs. At length the last barbarian strain died faintly away, and tar and Tartar were buried in profound repose."

Away, under the walls of dismantled fortresses, up the river towards Peking, the capital of the Imperial goblin whose yellow majesty has figured in so many extravaganzas. The panorama is attractive; but we hurry on to the Temple of Supreme Felicity, near Tientsin, where the Expedition halted. Here, amid monstrous horn lanterns, light walls of wood brightly papered, odd little kiosks, sacred pigs and bonzes, grim and corpulent deities, many-armed goddesses with heads encircled by brazen flames, and high moral sentiments en-

graven upon tablets, the strangers in that eccentric land reposed; and there, as every one remembers, the war was terminated by the signing of a treaty. Tientsin was no paradise:—

"Cutaneous diseases of the most loathsome character met the eye in the course of the shortest walk; and objects so frightful that their vitality seemed a mockery of existence, shocked the coarsest sensibilities. Upon several occasions I saw life ebbing from some wretched sufferer as he lay at his post of mendicancy. One old woman, in particular, attracted my attention. She used to lie motionless on a mat in the centre of the road, a diseased skeleton. She had just strength enough to clutch at cash that was flung to her. One day this strength seemed to have failed: I looked closer, and saw she was dead. A few hours after, I repassed; but her place knew her no more; she had been carried away and cast upon a dung-heap. I was riding on the outskirts of the city one day, and saw a man carrying another on his back. At first I thought the burden was a corpse; but as I approached nearer, a certain flexibility of the legs, as they trailed in the dust behind, undeceived me. This was one of the city scavengers who prowled the streets for dying beggars, and when they find one in whom life is almost extinct, they bear him off to some suburban Aeldama, and fling him from their shoulders, a premature feast for crows and vultures. Certainly, if the imagination of the Chinaman who named this city Tientsin, 'heavenly spot,' could form no higher idea of an abode of bliss, it is difficult to conceive what must have been his notion of the opposite extreme."

It is a relief to be away in Japan. "We had just passed a year in China, and all comparisons made with that Empire were in favour of Japan." Lord Elgin concluded his treaty with the Japanese after a fortnight of amicable negotiation. The first sight of the island-realm was pleasant; the stay in it was a delight. Here is a contrast with Tientsin:—

"As we traversed its entire length no foul odours assailed our nostrils, or hideous cutaneous objects offended our eyesight; nor did inconvenient walls or envious shutters debar us from inspecting, as we passed along, the internal economy of the shops and dwellings on each side. Light wooden screens, neatly papered, and running on slides, are for the most part pushed back in the daytime, and the passer looks through the house, to where the waving shrubs of a cool-looking back-garden invite him to extend his investigations. Between the observer and this retreat there are probably one or two rooms, raised about two feet from the ground; and upon the scrupulously clean and well-wadded matting, which is stretched upon the wooden floor, semi-nude men and women loll and lounge, and their altogether nude progeny crawl and feast themselves luxuriously at ever-present fountains. The women seldom wear anything above their waists, the men only a scanty loin-cloth. In the mid-day, during the summer, a general air of languor pervades the community: about sunset the world begins to wash, and the Japanese youth, like copper-coloured Cupids, riot tumultuously."

Mr. Oliphant's generalization is impressive:

"I find it difficult, in attempting to convey our first impressions of Japan, to avoid presenting a too highly coloured picture to the mind of the reader. The contrast with China was so striking, the evidences of a high state of civilization so unexpected, the circumstances of our visit were so full of novelty and interest, that we abandoned ourselves to the excitement and enthusiasm they produced. There exists not a single disagreeable association to cloud our reminiscences of that delightful country. Each day gave us fresh proofs of the amiable and generous character of the people amongst whom we were. Each moment of the day furnished us with some new fact worthy of notice. Our powers of observation were kept constantly on the stretch, but one felt they were overtaxed; the time was too short; sights and impressions crowded on each other with a painful rapidity and variety. It was like being compelled to eat a whole *pâté de fois gras* at a sitting; the dish was too rich, and

highly charged with truffles for one's mental digestion. At the time it was delicious; it is only afterwards when you try to arrange the facts and describe the experiences that the inconvenience attending a surfeit of sensations of this sort makes itself felt. When we landed at the Factory early next morning we found it crowded with British purchasers."

At Nagasaki the people make lacquer, but without mother-of-pearl, which rich inlay is a Western invention. They manufacture also the egg-shell china sold in Europe. Yet in the sweet remoteness of Japan there are inconveniences: the American Consul, when Lord Elgin visited him, had been eighteen months without receiving a letter or a newspaper, and two years without tasting mutton. Moreover, the women are not sightly:—

"The first impression of the fair sex which the traveller receives in a Japanese crowd is in the highest degree unfavourable; the ghastly appearance of the faces and bosoms, thickly coated with powder, the absence of eyebrows, and the blackened teeth, produce a most painful and disagreeable effect. Were it not for this abominable custom, Japanese women would probably rank high among Eastern beauties, certainly far before Chinese. All Japanese writers whom I have read upon the subject, affirm that to have no eyebrows and black teeth is considered a beauty in Japan, and that the object of the process is to add to the charms of the fair one."

But the country, and its inhabitants in general, continued to fascinate the Englishmen.

Dinners, tea-parties, gentlemen, young ladies, gardens, baths, walks, and gossip—all were Eden-like and rejoicing. Two or three illustrations of Japanese manners, however, and we must pass these admirable volumes to the reader:—

"The Japanese are a people plain and simple in their tastes, and as a rule eschewing ornaments. Those, however, in which the ladies indulge most freely are made of glass, in the fabrication of which into quaint devices the manufacturers are peculiarly expert. A favourite trick is to fill glass tubes of various shapes and patterns with coloured fluids. These are frequently used as hair-pins. Sometimes there is a globe at the end, in which the liquid may be detected by the air-bubble as it glances in the raven tresses of a Japanese belle. Most of the women wear their hair somewhat in the style which was in vogue among ourselves forty or fifty years ago—the back-hair being massively arranged, and skewered in various directions with glass ornaments. The female attendants in the establishments of princes are alone allowed to wear their hair *à l'Impératrice*. It is singular that while the Japanese have brought the manufacture of glass to such perfection in certain forms—as, for instance, the most exquisitely-shaped bottles, so light and fragile that they seem as though they were mere bubbles, of every shade of colour, and beautifully enamelled with devices—plate-glass is unknown among them. Their looking-glasses are circular pieces of steel, polished so highly as to answer all the purposes of a mirror, and usually elaborately ornamented on the back."

The war-fan notion is Olympian in its dignity:—

"The most singular arm which the Japanese employ in the battle-field is the war-fan. This is a paper fan of a larger size than usual, the sheaths of which are made of iron, so that if, fatigued by a violent personal encounter, a warrior sits down for a moment to rest and cool himself, and is unexpectedly attacked, he immediately hits his enemy over the head with his fan. I endeavoured to obtain one of these; but they were only made to order, and were not completed when we left Yedo. The pattern on the fan is the national emblem, a red sun on a black ground—but the process of fanning oneself with an iron fan cannot be cooling."

This account of the Mission to Japan is absorbingly interesting. Indeed, the entire work, apart from mere commonplaces which were unavoidable, is one that must attract

every reader who cares to note, under the guidance of an accomplished traveller, the manners and customs of two Eastern Empires not more unlike the rest of the world than they are contrasts one to another.

*Henry Butler's Theatrical Directory and Dramatic Almanack, for the Year 1860, (to be continued Annually).* Edited by John A. Heraud. (Lacy.)

Mr. Henry Butler commences his Directory by stating his conviction that "some such publication as this was due to a profession which has for the last nine years so liberally patronized him as an agent." The author states that he "desired the editor's assistance in annotating and arranging the materials, which was readily accorded;" and finally, the latter gentleman assures us, that "he has endeavoured to fill up every line with useful information," but that nevertheless "he already foresees many improvements which can be introduced on a future occasion,"—which is a self-evident truth, for this year's Almanack would necessarily require a little improvement to suit it to the requirements of a succeeding year.

We hope, however, that Mr. Butler will not think of compiling, nor his fellow-labourer of annotating and conveying useful information in any other spirit than that which has influenced them on the present occasion. On the whole, and some time having elapsed before we began to suspect there was a joke in the matter, this is the funniest almanack we have ever had to consult. We are by no means surprised that it required two able-bodied men to complete so useful a production. Useful,—for the first entry which strikes our eye, on a list headed 'Calendar and Theatrical Events,' is "Jan. 11. Hilary Term begins. Master Sherwin Butler born 1851." We hope our readers see the joke. It will require some time; but let them persevere, and if they fail, write to the author to be kind enough to enlighten them in next year's almanack. We are unable to help them. Turning to the next month, we find, "February 1. Wednesday. David Garrick died 1779." Well, we know that David was a clever fellow, and could play two parts in one piece, but we were not aware that he really died twice in the same year. Mr. Butler, however, assures us that he did, for a dozen lines previous to the above entry we find, "January 20. Friday. David Garrick died 1779." There, you see, is more fun, for parties wishing to decide wagers will be able, by the help of this almanack, not to discover what they want,—which at this time of the year is amusing.

Again, Mr. Butler tells the theatrical profession and the public in general, that, "Feb. 7. Miss Mellon retired, as Duchess of St. Albans, 1815, Covent Garden." We had thought, poor critics as we are, that Miss Mellon retired as *Audrey*, at Drury Lane; and that off the stage she played Mrs. Coutts before she assumed the part of the Duchess of St. Albans. But here's a more exquisite joke than the last. Garrick, after all, was nothing to "Charles Dickens," who was born "February 8, 1832," so that he is now in his 28th year, which he will be exceedingly happy to learn. What a precocious rogue he must have been, too, writing 'Sketches by Boz' when he was in long clothes! What astonishing knowledge of the world is to be found in 'Pickwick' when you come to think that the author was not more than three or four years of age when he published the experiences of his early days.

Again, if things known are here rendered

doubtful, circumstances that are doubtful are here set down as known,—among others, the 13th of March is fixed as "the day on which Mr. Tyrone Power is supposed to have been lost." Then, after successfully trying his hand at this bit of confusion in March memorabilia, Mr. Butler gets bolder in April, where we meet with the following delicious data. "April 6. Good Friday. The day, too, happened, in the year 1520, as in this, to fall on Good Friday," which is an astounding circumstance. Good Friday, after all, perhaps, in any year cannot well fall on Saturday or Monday. One other "useful" piece of information in the April entries is contained in the announcement that, "April 24th, Mrs. Clive retired, 1671." Now we know that Horace Walpole was fond of antiquities, but we hardly thought that the Kitty Clive for whom he wrote a leave-taking epilogue in 1769 had taken "farewell" of the stage above a century earlier. She was a lively old lady about the age of 140!

Passing on to May, we are informed that, "13. Sunday. Rogation Sunday. Wieland's first appearance, 1817, (Coburg) out of Quart Bottle,"—which he ought not to have done, as he is here made to appear to do, on a Sunday,—with many other actors and actresses, who seem to have chosen that day for coming on the stage; like reverend gentlemen of the present time. In June, Mr. Webster's "first appearance" is entered as having been made at the Haymarket in 1829,—but ten years previously he was acting at the Regency with Gough and Santer, and Strickland, Osborn, Lewis, Mortimer and the Beverleys,—to several of whom he gave a home in his "house" when he became himself a theatrical manager. The same register ends with "30. Saturday, no real night," which is a discouraging scrap of theatrical information.

Our spirits rise again with July, and jokes flourish in the sultry weather. For example:—"5. Thursday, Mrs. Jordan said to have died 1756. But Mr. Boaden doubts whether she then died, and suspects that she lived under another name in England for seven years longer." We share Mr. Boaden's doubts, and our suspicions take a more extensive range than his. We more than suspect that Mrs. Jordan left the stage in 1814, and that she died in 1816. As in the latter year she was fifty years of age, we are altogether disinclined to believe that she died in 1756. However, we cannot tell; she was a clever woman, and could do almost anything. Garrick died twice in the same year, according to our authorities, why may not Mrs. Jordan have departed in two different centuries? Perhaps she had two lives. Her theatrical existence certainly commenced at Drury Lane in 1755-6, and ended at Covent Garden in 1814.

In August we have, first, "13. Monday, H. Kemble's first appearance, 1814 (Haymarket)." Henry Kemble first appeared in London, at Drury Lane, in 1818, as Romeo. Secondly, "16. Thursday, Ben Jonson died, 1607,"—whereas, for thirty years later, rare Ben—whose Laureateship dates from 1619, and whose 'Epicene,' 'Alchemist,' 'Catiline,' 'Bartholomew Fair,' 'Devil is an Ass,' and many other pieces were written later than the period at which Mr. Butler and his colleague have determined that he died—was still in the flesh. Thirdly—and we give a triad merely as a sample of the month's staple—"30. Friday, Mr. W. Farren ceased his lesseeship of the Strand, 1850, and has not since acted,"—which we recommend Master Sherwin Butler to correct. And, mentioning the name of that young gentleman, whose life opened with Hilary Term, reminds us that he had an ancestor, who

acted well in the "Siege of Gibraltar," as is duly announced, on "September 17, Monday, Capt. Wheeler, great-grandfather of Mr. Butler, distinguished himself there." This, we suppose, alludes to the drama in four years and a million emotions, which began in 1779 and ended in 1783, amid the most tumultuous approbation of the universal world. Confused with the remembrance of the siege and his great-grandfather's glory, Mr. Butler records, in October, the first appearance of Miss O'Neill, at Covent Garden, in 1812,—which was not the year in which Miss O'Neill appeared, but that in which Mrs. Siddons disappeared from these boards. But this is nothing to what follows:—"19, Friday, T. P. Cooke's first appearance. D. Garrick's first appearance, 1741." Well may they call "T. P." a veteran! With these eyes we beheld him but on Monday evening last; and Brompton looked the brighter for the old man's wholesome aspect. Nothing does the latter bespeak of a *début* made nearly a hundred and score years ago! We should have taken the young dog for not a year more than seventy and a fraction. Why does he not give us his recollections of Garrick? To look at him now, we suspect that he was the jolly "Major Rakish" to Garrick's "Schoolboy."

From "T. P." to John Reeve. They who fancy they are old enough to remember that very "low comedian" at the Adelphi, more than thirty years ago, must correct their fancy and their age,—John's first appearance being recorded as occurring in 1848!—while pretty and clever Miss S. Booth, of whom our fathers talked, and whom many among us remember having seen a score of years ago, actually made her *début* "in 1510,"—the year after Henry the Seventh died! Sally Booth then positively may have seen, not merely the man who acted, but the man who killed Richard the Third! She was on the stage more than half a century before Shakspeare was born,—and who knows what the poet may have (not) collected from the reminiscences of a lady, whom we ourselves remember looking wonderfully well for her age not many years ago? Sally, as a marvel, exceeds "T. P." himself.

After this, we are inclined to say that Mr. Butler "will be the death of us." We can therefore only note that the date of Milton's death is, of course, not correct,—that "Tuesday, Nov. 27; 'Tis conscience that makes cowards of us all,"—that "14, Friday, George Washington died, 1799, leaving a spotless reputation,"—and that "Mr. G. Ellis first appeared on the stage by dancing a sailor's hornpipe, at the old Royalty Theatre, under Messrs. Egerton & Abbot,"—and that Mr. Peter Bull, "a Norwegian, nephew of the celebrated Ole Bull, and a descendant of the John Bull who wrote the National Anthem, was an early acquaintance and tutor in the German tongue of Mr. Butler's!" We have not the slightest doubt of it! It accounts for the particular construction of this wonderful Directory.

From the department called 'Curiosities' we give this sample to our readers. The document referred to has Shakspeare's autograph, written by two different people!—

"The Shakspeare autograph, which forms one of the illustrations to this year's almanack, is among the many curiosities which Mr. Butler has in his possession, in connexion with theatres and the drama. Of course, it is not possible to state anything concerning its authenticity; it must just be taken for what it is worth. Mr. Butler received it from Mr. Neat, a wine-merchant, then about seventy years of age, who had also a MS. copy of 'Hamlet'; but whether in his own handwriting or the poet's, Mr. B. had not the presence of mind at the time to inquire."

Here is a rival for that pastorally-named work, the 'Devonshire Hamlets,'—and we hope Mr. Butler will publish it.

*My Diary in India, in the Year 1848-9.* By W. H. Russell, LL.D., Special Correspondent of the *Times*. (Routledge.)

ALTHOUGH the narratives contained in these pages have already had their effect and thrilled through thousands of hearts, their interest is not all spent. Indeed, read now as one continuous memoir, they afford a better means of drawing deductions and of generalizing regarding the leading events of the Indian War than when in detached portions they so won the attention of the public. Much, too, there is of entirely new matter, and that striking and important, if not altogether gratifying to our English pride of race. Of this fresh detail we shall exhibit some specimens anon. First, however, we desire to show the point of view from which we are about to look at Mr. Russell's re-appearing pages. We do not now turn to them for descriptions of battles, which have been the theme of so many pens, of none so able as that wielded by the writer of these volumes. We wish rather to note the impressions made on a vigorous English mind on plunging in *medias res* into Indian politics on becoming an immediate spectator of Indian life. To observe the effect of propinquity to the scene of action on such a mind is of great importance, because it may help us to fuse two extreme views of Indian questions, and find a midway path for two diverging bodies, the purely English and the Anglo-Indian public. Every observant man has seen that these two publics long differed *toto celo*. To such a height, in fact, had this difference grown before Mr. Russell's advent in India, that men and measures extolled by the one party were, if for that reason only, sure of unmitigated censure and absolute condemnation from the other. A single example will suffice of what had become an apparently unalterable rule. In the long, painful and acrimonious controversy about the annexation of Sindh the English public chose Napier for their hero, and degraded Sir James Outram, the Bayard of modern times, into a mere carpet knight. To such a height had grown this miserable dissension, that even the daring of the bravest of English braves was questioned. The base slander died in the glorious light of battle-fields in Oudh, yet even their light might have been eclipsed, but for the generous sympathy of the *Times* Special Correspondent; and envy, dead though it be, has not altogether failed of its purpose, since no cross of valour adorns the man who of all our Indian host best deserved that honour.

On the 28th of January, 1858, Mr. Russell landed at Calcutta "without prejudices to overcome or theories to support." It may be supposed, nevertheless, that the fashionable English view of Indian matters somewhat influenced his opinions; that British government stood so high in his idea, that annexation seemed a reasonable thing, so near to justice in the principle as to excuse some harshness of procedure. If so, his views were quickly modified. In the following passage note how the scales begin to drop from the purely English eyes:—

"It is strange enough that the nation which is so chary of any appearance of meanness or unfair dealing in its acts, should be so indifferent to the most calumnious accusations against those to whom it delegates power in remote parts of the world. As far as I know, the people cared very little about the monster indictment against Warren Hastings. All the wondrous eloquence of his accusers failed to create any popular excitement against the man for acts done thousands of miles

away. But suppose they had been committed, or said to be perpetrated, in Ireland, in Scotland, or the Channel Islands? So to-night I hear that the menagerie of the King of Oudh, as much his private property as his watch or turban, were sold under incredible circumstances, and his jewels seized and impounded, though we had no more claim on them than the Crown diamonds of Russia. Do the English people care for those things? Do they know them? The hundred millions of Indian know them well, and care about them too."

Mr. Russell had he visited Nágpur would have heard of worse things than these. Indeed, whether he travelled north, south, east or west, he would soon have come across cases of annexation with features at least as ugly. The impression, however, regarding Oudh is made; it soon deepens:—

"It was in the Crimea I first heard of the annexation of Oude, which was represented not only as an act of the highest political wisdom, but also as a political necessity. Now, near the spot, I hear wise men doubt the wisdom—and see them shake their heads when one talks of the necessity—of the annexation. The ex-King, who is in captivity at Calcutta, has acted with a firmness which one could not have expected from a mere sensualist, as he was said to be, half-idiotic and entirely base. I am told that his conduct at the time of the annexation astonished our officers; that it was characterized by dignity and propriety. Up to the present moment, he has neither consented to his deposition nor taken one farthing of the annuity which the Company settled on him, nor has he given the least ground for believing that he has participated in the mutiny and rebellion. But empires never make restitution; they have no consciences. The Chancellor of their Exchequer never has to acknowledge the receipt of conscience-money. Oude is British as long as England holds India."

Hired pens had long drafted lengthy bills of indictment against the princes of Oudh as against every native ruler. Strange that tyrants should have made an Eden of their home. Yet we read, "A vision of palaces, mirrors, domes azure and golden, cupolas, colonnades, long façades of fair perspective in pillar and column, terraced roofs—all rising up amid a calm, still ocean of the brightest verdure. . . . There is a city more vast than Paris, as it seems, and more brilliant, lying before us. Is this a city in Oudh? Is this the capital of a semi-barbarous race, erected by a corrupt, effete and degraded dynasty? I confess I felt inclined to rub my eyes again and again."

Enough of Oudh—turn now to the portraits of the dominant and the subject race. Of these some pictures have been drawn by one whose speeches and lectures brought down furious invectives on himself. Yet Mr. Russell, though he says that "most men are disposed to blame Mr. Layard's want of judgment," adds, "there are many of his facts which we know to be true." We scarce think Mr. Layard has drawn any scenes so bad as those to be found in these pages. Let us exhibit one:—

"After the Fusileers had got to the gateway, a Cashmere boy came towards the post, leading a blind and aged man, and, throwing himself at the feet of an officer, asked for protection. That officer, as I was informed by his comrades, drew his revolver, and snapped it at the wretched suppliant's head. The men cried 'shame' on him. Again he pulled the trigger—again the cap missed, again he pulled, and once more the weapon refused its task. The fourth time—thrice had he time to relent—the gallant officer succeeded, and the boy's life-blood flowed at his feet, amid the indignation and the outcries of his men!"

No wonder Mr. Russell's eyes are opened. Yet even the above is outdone in horror by the following:—

"Some of the sepoy were still alive, and they were mercifully killed; but for some reason or other

which could not be explained, one of their number was dragged out to the sandy plain outside the house, he was pulled by the legs to a convenient place, where he was held down, pricked in the face and body by the bayonets of some of the soldiery, whilst others collected fuel for a small pyre, and when all was ready—the man was roasted alive! There were Englishmen looking on, more than one officer saw it. No one offered to interfere!"

We have cited enough to show how the Special Correspondent of the *Times* became converted to the opinions which have often, and long before he wrote, been exhibited in these columns. Enough has been said to prove the difference between telescopic views of far-off India and examination on the spot. Let those who despise the theories and principles of Indian statesmen turn to these volumes, and they will find enough to show that experience is the best guide to theory.

NEW NOVELS.

*Julian Home: a Tale of College Life.* By F. W. Farrar, M.A. (A. & C. Black.)—There seems some chance of novel-readers being sufficed with descriptions of college life. Only the other day we had to notice a miserable work that professed to be a picture of academic society on the banks of the Isis. Tom Brown, late of Rugby, is in the pages of a new magazine, giving his friends a few hints on matters pertaining to Oxford. And here we have Mr. Farrar, known for his 'Tale of Roslyn School,' asking us to commence residence at St. Werner's, Camford. The subject is by no means a new one for prose fiction, but we are not aware that it has hitherto been satisfactorily treated by any novel-writer. We have had tales of "fast life" at our Universities, in which rows with proctors, Woodstock and Barnwell escapades, and vacation debaucheries in the Haymarket, have been represented as the proper pursuits of the ingenious youth of our opulent classes. Every one is familiar with the sectarian University novel, in which the model tutors are wax-work imitations of Archbishop Laud or Henry Martyn, and undergraduates acting the parts of "high" or "low" churchmen go through the regulation movements of intellectual priggism. A few years since the mystic University novel was in fashion, the hero of which, after passing through German philosophy and Latakia, takes leave of his readers and native country, in company with a friend's wife, to cultivate love and metaphysic speculation in a picturesque Alpine village. Belonging to the same family of fiction is the "muscular" novel, that does not allow any man to get a first class who has not thrashed a score barges, pulled "stroke" in his college boat, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of at least one "holder of the belt." Then there is the political University novel, wherein the boyish follies of "the Union" are treated as demonstrations of vital importance, affecting the affairs of Europe no less than a debate of the House of Commons does. And, lastly, to the list may be added the *brochures* of the "Verdant Green" school, in which the sons of English gentlemen are represented as so many cockney apprentices out for a holiday. To none of the above schools does 'Julian Home' belong. It is a manly book, written by one who is endowed with intellectual power and generosity of temper. The tale itself is simple enough, but interesting, as far as incidents are concerned; the style is scholarly and unaffected; and the delineation of the characters—the college tutors, the undergraduates, their younger brothers—the scapegraces of our public schools, and their gentle sisters, the pure-hearted girls of happy English homes—is singularly felicitous. Not a page of cant, or a sentence against which the charge of "sermonizing" can be brought, is to be found in the whole book; but the moral tone of the story is such that the reader on laying it down finds himself elevated above the pettiness and mean contentions of daily life,—seems to have escaped from a foggy, murky atmosphere into pleasant sunshine, and the fresh bracing air of far-extending wolds. We have much pleasure in being able to bear this

decided testimony to the excellencies of Mr. Farrar's book. Week after week we have to condemn the ignorance and impertinence of ill-educated young men and women who seek in novel-writing exemption from the irksome duties of the office-desk and shop-counter. We would not undertake to prophesy a wide popularity for Mr. Farrar's book. The success of a novel, which now-a-days has to be made immediately or not at all, depends very much on the state of the public mind, and the presence or absence of topics absorbing public attention at the time of its appearance; but we have no hesitation in saying that it is long since a tale of English life has appeared of greater excellence than 'Julian Home.' The story is not without a few surface blemishes. Why did not Mr. Farrar state frankly that he was writing a story of Cambridge life? "Camford," the University to which Julian belongs, is, in all those particulars in which the one of our Universities differs from the other, Cambridge, and not Oxford. Then, too, the public school at which "Julian" was educated, although we are taken from the playground to Byron's favourite seat, is called Harton,—the *ton* of Eton being substituted for the *row* of Harrow. In the same way, we hear of "Marlby school" and of "Marlbians,"—Newry and Clerkland scholarships. Next we shall have "Merchant Paulines" and "Minster-Taylors." Mr. Thackeray brought this childishness into fashion. But he had a good excuse for coining the word "Oxbridge." 'Pendennis' was not a University life novel; Arthur's residence at St. Boniface was only an incidental feature of the young man's career, and as the author's intention was only to give an outline of an idle undergraduate's life, which is just the same in either University, he did well to tickle the curiosity of his readers as to which of the great schools he was principally indebted for the materials of his sketch. Mr. Farrar, on the contrary, writing a story that commences with the entrance into college life of his heroes, and closes when they take their degrees, has properly been guided in the construction of the tale by his knowledge of that University of which he is a member. Camford is Cambridge; and the author committed an error of taste, as well as policy, in attempting any mystification on the subject. Oxford men will not be interested, nor will Cambridge men be pleased by such a puerile artifice. Amongst the flaws also is the clumsiness with which Hazlet, the self-sufficient Low-church undergraduate, is brought upon the scene. "'No, I think not," said Hazlet, with a compassionate sigh. 'I have looked at it' (i. e. his Greek play), 'but it appeared to me so pagan in its sentiments that I contented myself with praying I might not be put on.' This burlesque ought to have been put in the lips of Kennedy, when anxious to ridicule the absurdities of the arrogant Simeonite. But as soon as Mr. Farrar has left off despising Hazlet, and has brought him through a short career of vice to a condition of penitence, he displays him with inimitable justice and accuracy—as a well-meaning and narrow-minded member of a party with which we, like Mr. Farrar, have no very hearty sympathy. To point out, however, the trifling defects of such a book as 'Julian Home' would be a task ill suited to our humour. Gratefully we accept it as it is, and recommend it to those of our readers who, at this opening of a new year, may feel inclined for a short holiday in company with a party of generous, manly, well-endowed young fellows, the history of whose aspirations, efforts, failures, sins, successes, loves and disappointments, is told with a simplicity and pathetic force, a dignity of thought and a loftiness of purpose rarely to be found inspiring a writer of fiction. No young man, who acts on our advice, when he has finished the volume, will hesitate in his reply to Mr. Farrar's concluding question:—"Has life any pleasure—any deep, unspoken happiness—comparable to that which fills a young man's whole soul when he stands beside the altar with such a bride as Violet or Eva was? when he thinks that the fair, blushing girl, whose white hand trembles in his own, is to be the star of his home, the mother of his children, the sunbeam shining steadily on all his life?"

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Three Lectures upon the Rifle.* By Col. E. C. Wilford. (J. W. Parker & Son.)—Col. Wilford is well known as Assistant-Commandant and Chief-Instructor in the School of Musketry, at Hythe. He delivered these three lectures at the United Service Institution, but as Chief-Instructor, he tells us, he delivers "hundreds of lectures." He is an advocate for the universal introduction of the rifle into the British army, but has a word of affection for Brown Bess, which, at short ranges, with its large charge and heavy ball, did such deadly work in India, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. It was, however, the shortest and heaviest gun used in Europe; it had the most windage, fired the largest charge of powder, had the greatest recoil, and the least accuracy. 80,000 rounds, fired with this weapon in South Africa, killed twenty-five Kaffirs, one Kaffir for each 3,200 rounds. The whole of Col. Wilford's instructions are so admirably and so dashing set forth, and so pleasantly illustrated with anecdote and detail, that all who take an interest in rifle-science ought to study them, and will find them goodly reading.

*Impending Dangers of England, and Evils of our Naval and Military Organization.* By W. H. Maxwell. (Hardwicke.)—The British nation is in a bad way, according to Mr. Maxwell, who seems to have been studying Mrs. Cottle and Dr. Cumming to some purpose. France having defeated Austria and Russia, means next to experiment upon England. Yet here we are, jobbing in our warlike manufactories, blundering by sea and land, circumlocutionizing, doing injustice to our best men, blind to dangerous compacts abroad, preparing like Trojans to admit the wooden horse. The book is straggling and slightly random; but it calls attention seriously to some serious matters, and undeniably points to holes and blots in "the system." The style throughout is that of a crotchety newspaper writer.

*Slavery and Freedom in the British West Indies.* By Charles Buxton, M.A., M.P. (Longman & Co.)—The idea that the West Indies have been ruined by emancipation is most vigorously combated by Mr. Buxton, who prefaces his argument by a retrospect of slavery, with all its horrors, indecencies, and paradoxes. His conclusions are, that slavery and monopoly were rapidly bearing the islands to ruin, and that, under free labour and free trade, they are rising to great wealth. The West Indian picture now drawn is that of a region containing the happiest peasantry in the world, with improving commerce, extending trade, and flourishing revenue. It is fair to add, that Mr. Buxton's little volume contains a mass of well-sifted evidence on these subjects.

*A Review of the Literary History of Germany, from the Earliest Period to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.* By Gustav Solling. (Williams & Norgate.)—In this excellent critical summary M. Gustav Solling takes his stand at that point of view from which the literatures of England and Germany are regarded as kindred. He has condensed, for the use of elementary students, the history of German literature, grouping the various eras after the plan followed by Dr. Vilmar, and supplementing the essay with a list of authors, alphabetically arranged. M. Gustav Solling has not had his work revised, on which account he claims indulgence for "any stylistic imperfections" that may be discovered. The English, as that of a foreigner, is remarkably pure and flexible.

*The Aesopean Fables of Babrius.*—[*Babrii Fabulae Aesopeae*.] By G. C. Lewis, A.M. (Parker.)—The Home Secretary has not been prevented by the pressure of his official engagements from rendering a service to literature, in the preparation of a second collection of Babrius's Fables. It is taken from one of two MSS. which have lately been put in the British Museum. The MS. in question is a copy of one found a few years ago on Mount Athos. Though the text has been much tampered with, the sense is substantially unimpaired. There are ninety-five fables in this edition, which is furnished with critical and explanatory notes.

*Lays of the Reformation, and other Lyrics, Scriptural and Miscellaneous.* By Jane Crewdon

(Hatchard & Co.)—The authoress, though not original, is more welcome than such among her contemporaries as borrow a style from the Laureate, or attempt Mrs. Browning's melody. Such reminiscence as there is has reference to the 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' The verse is sonorous rather than sinewy, frequently however pleasing rather than otherwise. The authoress has good aspirations and some tenderness of feeling.—*Columbus; or, the New World, a Poem*, by Britannicus (Bennett), goes as far to make the voyage of the discoverer tiresome, small and prosaic as lengths of rhyme can go. The pence-table has been set more poetically than that wonderful story.—*Lily-Leaves*, by Rowland Brown (Longman & Co.), is another venture by one whose former attempt the *Athenæum* saw reason to commend. Mr. Brown says that he is young, and hopes to do better presently. He writes moreover, we are assured, after business hours. He writes, as was said of his earlier work, musically—but is there not something to be done besides musical writing? Could he not think and wait? There is much in patience, even though the practiser of that meek virtue be a poet.—*A Century of Fables, in Verse*, for the most part paraphrased or imitated from various Languages, by W. R. Evans (Hardwicke), is a little book with a strong appeal in it. Mr. Evans is a corrector of the press, who has educated himself, he assures us—and well, as this volume assures us. There is taste in the selection—there is neatness in its execution. Possibly, no fable can be poetical. The moral poked in is hard to reconcile with any dream, or fancy, or play of language. But this is a capital Fable-book. Mr. Evans is neat in many of his paraphrases, incorrect (so far as we have followed him) in none,—and, without undue regard to prefatory matter, this is a book which should be read by the many, which may be kept by the few.—Among books of minor verse may be announced *Poems*, by Charles M. Bain (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd),—*The Old Jewry: a Tragedy, in Five Acts*, by John Henry Keane (Lacy),—*Cottoniron: a Poem*, by L. B. E. (Hardwicke),—this last meaning to be smart and satirical,—*Matilda of Normandy: a Poetical Tribute to the Imperial Academy of Caen*, by H. M. Carey (Saunders & Otley),—and *Love and Lily, a Scottish Pastoral*, by C. Edine, printed, it appears, at Montreal, Canada.

Of Serials in progress we note as the latest numbers yet issued, from Mr. Murray the concluding Part (IX.) of *Lord Byron's Poetical Works*, and the last Part (X.) of Croker's revised edition of *Boswell*, and also Part II. of Moore's *Life of Byron*,—from Messrs. Longman Part II. of *Ore's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, edited by R. Hunt, Esq.,—and Part IX. of *Moore's Poetical Works*,—Part XLVI. of Messrs. Routledge's *Shakespeare*, and Part IX. of their *Illustrated Natural History*,—from Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Part XI. of *The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, conducted by C. Knight,—Part XLVI. of Knight's *Popular History of England*, and Part V. of *Plain or Ringlets*,—from Messrs. Chambers, Part XIV. of the Rev. T. Milner's *Gallery of Nature*,—and Part IX. of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*,—from Messrs. Groombridge Part CVI. of *Lowe's History of Ferns*,—Part XIX. of Bree's *Birds of Europe*, and No. V. of *Recreative Science*,—from Messrs. Blackie, Part XXXIV. of *The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography*,—Part XXVI. of *The Comprehensive History of England*, and Part XXII. of *A Comprehensive History of India*,—Part II. of Woodward's *General History of Hampshire (Virtue)*,—No. X. of *Kingston's Magazine for Boys* (Bosworth),—from Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Part VII. of Cassell's *Illustrated Family Bible*,—Part IX. of Cassell's *Popular Natural History*,—Part X. of Beeton's *Dictionary of Useful Information*,—Part III. of Longfellow's *Hyperion* (Dean),—Part XX. of Tyas's *Wild Flowers of England* (Houlston),—No. XXXIV. of *The Ladies' Treasury* (Ward & Lock),—Part VIII. of *La Bella Balia*, par La Comtesse Marie Montemerli (Jeffs),—Part III. of Harris's *Life and Adventures of Billabus* (Darton),—and Part IX. of Beadwell's *Guide to Topography* (Bowering).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Anderson's Practical Mercantile Correspondence, 10th edit. 5s. Asbury (Francis) Life and Times of, 12mo. 12s. 6d. Bible Truths for Daily Use, 32mo. 1s. 6d. Blackie's Lyric Poems, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Brook's Working Life, 10th edit. 6s. 5s. 5d. Brook's New Arrangement of the Proverbs of Solomon, 2d. 6d. cl. Builders and Contractors' Price Book for 1860, 12mo. 4s. cl. Bullock's Way Home, or the Gospel in Parables, 2nd edit. 3s. 6d. Buxton's (Sir T. F.) Memoirs, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d. Carey's Echoes from the Harp of France, 8vo. 5s. 5d. Clarette's Dr. Wiseman's Blunders Exposed, post 8vo. 5s. cl. Crookford's Clerical Directory for 1860, 8vo. 12s. cl. D'Azele's Rome and the Gospel, trans. by Layard, 8vo. 1s. Doll's Pie-Nic, The, 4to. 3s. 6d. Cl. Feuille's The Marquis D'Hauterive, post 8vo. 5s. 5d. Fragments of the Table Round, 4to. 4s. 6d. Glad Tidings, new edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Gordon's Interest Tables at 5 per cent. new edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Grimaldi, Memoirs of, ed. by 'Box,' new edit. by Whitehead, 2s. Hall's Half Crown and his Philosophy, 16mo. 1s. 6d. bds. Hill's Travels in Peru and Mexico, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Howard's Scripture History of New Testament, new edit. 3s. cl. Hutchinson's Narrative of the Mutinies in Oude, post 8vo. 10s. cl. Jones's Hadasah Sketches in Palestine, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Kable Seymour, or How to make others Happy, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Keane's Selections from Shakespeare, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. cl. Kemble's (Rev. C.) Thirty-four Sermons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Mackenzie's Words in Season for the Year, new edit. 3s. 6d. cl. Marriot's Gas Consumer's Manual, 4th edit. 3s. 6d. cl. Meg of Elibank, by the Author of 'The Nut-Brown Maids,' 9s. cl. Morton's Manual of Pharmacy Veterinary Medicine, 6th ed. 10s. Nelly, the Gipsy Girl, 18mo. 1s. 6d. Normanby's Congress and the Cabinet, 8vo. 1s. 5s. d. Nürnberg's (Mrs.) Poems, Introduction by Goodhart, 3rd ed. 3s. Oliver's Sermon, new Edinburgh Year-Book for 1860, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl. Osborn's Career, Last Voyage and Fate of Franklin, 2d. 6d. bds. Oulton's Review of the Ulster Revival in 1859, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds. Oxenden's Earnest Communicant, new edit. 16mo. 1s. cl. Parlour Library, Kelly's Red Hand of the Ford, 2s. bds. Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, ed. by Hall, 4th edit. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Pope and the Congress, from the 'Times,' 8vo. 1s. 6d. Pre-Adamite Man, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Rosset's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, 9th edit. 10s. 6d. Royal Blue Book, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Saunders's Magazine Year-Book for 1860, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl. Schimmelpenninck (Mary Anne), Life of, by Hankin, 4ed. 10s. 6d. Smith's Student's History of Greece, new edit. cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Sovereign of Modern Ministry, 1s. 6d. cl. Tauphoof's Baroness Quits, 2nd ed. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl. Taylor's The End not Yet, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Tooke's Divisions of Purley, by Taylor, new edit. 8vo. 10s. cl. Travels in the East, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Webster's Royal Red Book, 1860, 16mo. 4s. cl. Wilson (Right Rev. D. D.), Life of, by Bateman, 2 vols. 22s. cl. Winson's (Mrs.) Letters to Helen, 2nd edit. 18mo. 1s. cl. Wise's Cousins' Courtship, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.

## LORD MACAULAY.

EARTH will on Monday close over all that was perishable of Thomas Babington, Baron Macaulay of Temple Rothley. The dust is laid at the foot of Addison's statue in the venerable Abbey; the spirit is abroad in the world, and will not be laid so long as the language in which it breathed is spoken of men. As an historian Macaulay has few rivals; as an essayist he has no rival. There is no rashness in predicting for the sketches of Clive and Hastings a safe literary immortality.

Macaulay, born in 1800, at Temple Rothley, in Leicestershire, was the son of Zachary Macaulay, a Scottish Presbyterian of stern principles and life. His grandfather was a pastor in the kirk. His mother was a schoolmistress at Bristol. Her maiden name was Mills; she was the daughter of a Quaker; and, being trained under the care of the Misses More (Hannah More and her sisters) was an accomplished and instructed woman for her class. Thus, by distant streams, the blood of professors in two of the most severe and chastened sects in Europe, Covenant and Quaker, met in the veins of the wonderful boy. His father's sister being married to Thomas Babington, a merchant, he received those names at the font.

From his birth it is said that he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and more especially of that power of memory which startled every one by its quickness, flexibility, and range. While he was yet a boy, he was in incessant request to "tell books" to his playmates. At that early date he would repeat and declaim the longest "Arabian Night," as fluently as Scheherazade herself. A little later he would recite one of Scott's novels, story, characters, scenery, almost as well as though the book were in his hand. But these were stolen and profane pleasures, not encouraged, indeed barely tolerated, in the strict conventual house. The household books were the Bible, 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' and a few Cameronian divines. An eager and dramatic appetite found food for fancy in the allegories of Scripture, and even in the dry sectarian literature of Scottish controversy. Many a strong passage of description or vituperation in his writings, salted as they are with Biblical words, shows how familiar he had been with Scripture phraseology in early youth. He himself used to tell a funny story of a nursery scene. For every one who came to his father's house he had a Biblical nick-

name: Moses, Holofernes, Melchisedek, and the like. One visitor he called The Beast. Kind mamma, prudent papa, frowned at their precocious child; and set their brows against this offensive name; but Thomas stuck to his point. Next time the Beast made a morning call, the boy ran to the window, which hung over the street—to turn back laughing, crowing with excitement and delight. "Look here, mother," cries the child, "you see I am right. Look, look at the number of the Beast!" Mrs. Macaulay glanced at the hackney-coach; and, behold, its number was 666!

This faculty for histrionic narrative and personation grew upon him as he grew in years; and at the proper time took its place among his literary qualifications. From school he went to Cambridge, where he earned reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his youthful contributions to Charles Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*. Among his rivals and contemporaries were the Rev. J. Moultrie, Mackworth Praed, Prof. Malden, and others now known to fame. He graduated B.A. in 1822, M.A. in 1826. He had already entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and been called to the Bar.

His real entry into literature was through the gates of the *Edinburgh Review*; in his hand that paper on Milton, which has so often puzzled the critics, and of which he was himself in later life ashamed. It was followed, during twenty years, by many other papers; some written from books and some from life; of which the best were unquestionably those on Hastings and Clive, original efforts of his genius working on new material, the gathering of his own eye and ear in the country which they so splendidly describe.

On his political career we need not dwell. The outlines of his course are in every newspaper and every biographical dictionary. An article, from his pen, on the Ballot caught the eye of Lord Lansdowne, who at once sought out the young barrister; brought him into Parliament as Member for Calne, when the Government made him Secretary to the Board of Control for India; and secured his talents for the service of the Whigs. This appointment was the best party move in our generation.

He went to India for fortune, and came back to England for fame. For a few years he hesitated between letters and politics; serving as a Burgess for Edinburgh as well as writing articles for the *Edinburgh Review*. A quarrel with his supporters on the question of endowing Maynooth broke his connexion with the House of Commons and restored him to literature. Once afterwards he became a Member of the House, yet little more than a nominal Member. He spoke only once or twice, and then on points of no large public moment.

For twelve years past his time had been given up almost solely to his 'History of England.' Four volumes have been published. Of late years, though he is known to have worked closely upon the continuation, he has frequently turned aside for other literary tasks, such as the memoirs on Oliver Goldsmith and William Pitt for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. As yet, it is uncertain to what extent the materials left will be found available for publication. If, as we hope, the narrative is perfect down to the death of William the Third—the book, though a mere fragment of the 'History of England,' will, as a Life and Times of William, possess a certain unity and completeness within itself.

The verdict of mankind on the merits of this very considerable contribution to the 'History of England' is not likely to be unanimous. The taste of contemporaries is never decisive. Lord Macaulay's ambition was to stand in the same rank with Hume. If a publisher's balance-sheet proved anything, his rank would be far higher than that of Hume. The Messrs. Longmans have paid to him the revenues of a prince. We have heard, on the best authority, of one single cheque from publishers to historian for twenty thousand pounds!

As a table-talker Lord Macaulay had a reputation most peculiar. He was not witty, like Jerrold, nor humorous, like Smith, nor poetical, like Moore, nor dreamy, like Coleridge. He was narrative. He was the troubadour of dining-rooms, who charmed

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I remain, &c.,  
JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Jan. 2, 1860.

G. M.

Florence, Christmas Eve.

and the Carmine, away over the river, for your convent-bells have generally the widest and most persevering of throats; all but the mighty peal of Giotto's *Campanile*, whose thundering *basso assoluto* comes pounding "in with deliberate strokes amid the hubbub, as I write, and harmonizing the rival bell voices to its solemn burden, Peace and Good-will!—Aye, truly! and have our Florentine convents been overflowing then with these blessed Christmas feelings during the last days of Advent, that they should have the right to preach them to their fellow citizens so loudly to-night? Take for example Santa Maria Novella, with its sleek white and black brethren, opulent revenues, villas and *poderi*, and world-famed *Spezeria*, rich in essences and odours. It appears that in this peaceful conventual retreat, which is known as a stronghold of stiff-necked codism, there is yet a sprinkling of liberal and national feeling in a very few of the monks, and the discord occasioned by their differences of opinion from the rest, blazed out some ten nights ago in a regular "set to" among the brethren, in which, according to public rumour, not only hard words but harder fisticuffs were exchanged. In consequence of this unseemly wrangling, in which, of course, the liberal minority got worsted, one of the discomfited party, brimful of vindictive wrath, hurried the very next morning to the Prefecture and denounced the Legitimist intrigues and anti-Italian propagandism in which his convent was engaged, and the existence therein of certain "infernal" bombs on the Orsini pattern, lately concocted by one of the monks in the course of his *experimental chemistry*, together with a couple of diminutive cannon adapted for their discharge. The police, as may be supposed, were not slow in making a descent on so suspicious a laboratory, and despite the virulent abuse of the insulted monks, laid the strong hand of the law on the murderous missiles stored up where innocent pills and healing plasters should be, and on further information proceeded to a villa in the neighbourhood of Florence, belonging to the convent, where two similar *cannonets*, with their appropriate balls, were also found. The just feeling of indignation which manifested itself among the people, on the result of the police-perquisition being whispered about, was so strong, that the Government, wisely dreading any outbreak of popular retribution against the monks, more especially at this most critical moment, passed off the whole thing as a matter of very light importance, and declared the little cannon to be merely models of a new species of gun invented by a monk of military tendencies. Meanwhile, however, they stationed half a company of the National Guard in and about the convent, to check any popular violence in case of need, while, for several nights, the Carabinieri have made more than one unexpected visit each night to the convent dormitories, to make sure that the brethren were all quietly in their beds. It is hardly needful to add, that the people do not put any very implicit belief in this pretended official acquittal of the "*fratelli*" (Ill-live! friars) as they irreverently style the monks, but they see "Bettino's" drift in the matter, and they familiarly speak of Riccio's intention to postpone the momentary outbreak of their feelings, however justifiable, to the political necessity for quietness and good order.

So much for Santa Maria Novella and its union with Christmas thoughts and aspirations. The monks of Santa Croce, too, have, as I hear on good authority, been dabbling in the troubled waters of Sanfedista conspiracy, and a police visit to their convent has been rewarded by the discovery of an important correspondence with the Jesuit party at Rome, of which, doubtless, we shall hear anon.

The Carmine has one of lots whom he calls the prevailing comical monks. Some of them have been suffering from political repression and political repression.

the splendid church of this country. The monk, we are told, is a lover of good white bread, by which means

chronicles of the convent, in company with a Prussian, a fellow enthusiast in artistic matters, discovered very sufficient proof of the existence of more frescoes by the same great master in the sacristy, and in the church itself. Having obtained an unwilling consent from his superior to make search in the former locality, Fra Pietro and his friend set to work and were before long rewarded by the discovery, under successive coats of whitewash, of a part of the paintings they expected to find. The uncovering and restoration of them was however, perforce, carried on at Fra Pietro's expense, and in this work, which was completed only a short time ago, the poor monk expended all the little money he possessed in the world, seeing that the Prior kept the convent strong-box obstinately closed against his petitions for assistance in the work. One-half of his task being completed by the discovery of the paintings in the sacristy, Fra Pietro applied for permission to search for those which he supposed to exist in the church itself. But the 27th of April, our revolution day, had come between the first and second undertaking, and Fra Pietro was a man of liberal principles, and, of course, made one of a despised minority in the convent, while the Prior was the immovablest of immovable Sanfedisti. Here was a good opportunity for putting an effectual extinguisher on the recalcitrant brother and his abominable innovations. So Fra Pietro met with a flat refusal to his humble entreaties, nor could any reasoning on his or his friend's part induce the Prior to baste one iota of his resolution. So being thus balked and utterly desperate in the matter, the two enthusiasts entered the church one unlucky day, at a time when the rest of the brethren were occupied elsewhere, and, in defiance of the Prior's veto, began their unlawful labour in the spot where they supposed the paintings to exist; nor was it long before they had convinced themselves that the whitewash really concealed frescoes of some sort, though of their degree of merit they were, of course, unable to judge. Just at this critical moment, one of the monks came into the church, caught sight of the two explorers hard at work, and gave notice to the Superior, who hurried down with others of the brethren at his heels, and fell upon the culprits with a storm of abuse and violence, which ended in their forcible expulsion from the church, and would have had, it is said, more disastrous consequences for Fra Pietro, had not the poor man, now utterly at bay and driven to his wits' end, threatened the Prior "to write to Piedmont on the subject;" upon which tremendous menace, the offending parties were allowed to retire. That same evening, however, Fra Pietro privately left the convent, and is still hiding in the neighbourhood of Florence, utterly resisting all persuasions to return, as he says he has no mind to have the *polpetta* (i. e. be poisoned), or be otherwise secretly done to death by the vengeance of the Sanfedista part of the community.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE new year opens brightly for every branch of intellectual effort—in somewhat singular contrast to the lowering of the landscape in the more agitated provinces of faith and politics. Our advertisement columns carry proof of the fertility of letters and of the enterprise in music, science, and art. Elsewhere we report on the prospect of the season under separate heads, and we may glance in this place at a few of the more important works likely to come before the reading world, which have not yet been formally announced. Lord Macaulay's fifth volume will most probably come out. A Life of Robert Stephenson is in hand by Mr. W. B. Adams, a gentleman well endowed for his task. The first part of a 'History of England' may be expected from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John. Mr. Ruskin will complete his great labours on the 'Modern Painters,'—and Mr. T. Duffus Hardy his 'Materials of English History.' Mr. Murray has in preparation Leslie's 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' Mr. 'Eothen' Kinglake's 'Two Years in the Crimea,' Mr. John Forster's 'Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First,' and Sir Robert Wilson's 'Journal at the Head Quarters of the Russian Army.' Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

are preparing a work on China, by Sir John Bowring,—'The Life and Anecdotes of Edmund Malone, the Commentator on Shakspeare,' by Sir James Prior,—'The Letters of the late Rev. F. Robertson, of Brighton,'—and a new romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. For Mr. Bentley, Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, is preparing 'The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.' Mr. Newton (recently appointed British Consul at Rome), whose discoveries of works of Art have recently been placed in the British Museum, is preparing a narrative of his 'Researches and Discoveries in the Levant and in the Islands of Mytelene and Rhodes, and on the Coast of Asia Minor, &c., made during a Residence of Seven Years.' Messrs. Hurst & Blackett will produce, during the season, 'Travels in Eastern Africa, with a Narrative of a Residence in Mozambique,' by Lyons M'Leod, late British Consul at Mozambique,—'The Upper and Lower Amoor,' by Thomas William Atkinson,—'The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' by Mrs. Thomson,—and a 'Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux Bonnes,' by Lady Charlotte Pepys.

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, is to contribute the biography of Washington to the new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' published by Messrs. A. & C. Black.

The Council of the Royal Institution have prepared their course of Friday Lectures for the season before Easter. They stand as follows:—Jan. 20 (subject unnamed), by Prof. Tyndall; Jan. 27, 'On the Cerebral Classification of the Class Mammalia,' by Prof. Owen; Feb. 3, 'On the Mineral Treasures of the Andes,' by F. Field, Esq.; Feb. 10, 'On Species and Races, and their Origin,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley; Feb. 17, 'On the Influence of Science on the Art of Calico Printing,' by Prof. F. Grace Calvert; Feb. 24, 'On the Relation between the Vital and the Physical Forces,' by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; March 2, 'On the Measurement of the Chemical Action of the Solar Rays,' by Prof. H. E. Roscoe; March 9 (subject unnamed), by Prof. Faraday; March 16, 'On the Relation between the Abnormal and the Normal Formations in Plants,' by M. T. Masters, Esq.; March 23, 'On Diamonds,' by N. S. Maskelyne, Esq.; and March 30, 'On Acids and Salts,' by W. Odling, Esq.

The Lecture arrangements for the new year at the South Kensington Museum present an instructive and useful variety. Lectures on the Art-Collection will be given by Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. Robinson and Prof. Kinkel, on Friday evenings up to the 24th of January. A course of lectures on subjects connected with the Architectural Museum will be given on alternate Wednesday evenings up to the 4th of April. These Lectures will be delivered by Sir Walter James, Mr. G. Godwin, Mr. W. White, Mr. E. B. Denison, Mr. John Bell and Mr. R. H. S. Smith. Dr. Lankester will also continue his Lectures on Food. A course of Lectures is also in preparation on the Science Examinations. These will be delivered by the Examiners appointed by the Committee of Council on Education.

The following note on the recent Arctic Voyages may be given without formal introduction. The question of relative merit among the Arctic Voyagers is not likely to be set at rest. Meanwhile, it may be useful by a little fair discussion to arrive at the facts:—

"King's College, Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1860.

"The reviewers, with one accord, are following Capt. M'Clintock in giving credit to Sir J. Franklin for discovering the North-West Passage: one of them actually says, that he has no doubt Franklin, before he died, enjoyed the comfort of knowing that he had done what he was sent out to do. What Capt. M'Clintock perhaps means is, that Franklin came within a certain distance of the furthest point reached by Capt. Collinson from the West. He would have got over this distance, but for the ice. As Collinson did not start from Behring's Straits till Franklin had been dead several years, at all events, Franklin could never have known how near he had come to what Collinson proved to be a navigable piece of water along the coast of Continental America. But perhaps Capt.

M'Clintock, when he says, 'West of Simpson's Straits, or Victoria Land, a navigable passage to Behring's Straits is known to exist along the coast of North America,' means that it is known, owing to the discoveries made from the land by Franklin and Richardson, who he says 'surveyed by far the greater portion of that distance.' As if you could prove a passage to be navigable except by sailing it—not the greater portion, but the whole of it! Capt. M'Clintock proceeds, rather incoherently, to say, 'Franklin's and Parry's discoveries overlap each other in longitude, and for the last thirty years or more the discovery of the North-West Passage has been reduced to the discovery of a link uniting the two.' This is giving Franklin credit for all that was done by Mackenzie, and by Dease and Simpson. But even if we suppose that before 1845 all the coast from Behring's Straits to Dease's Straits had been explored by Franklin, what fairness is there in using this language? Surely the great thing in Parry's discoveries was the continuation of the broad straight Lancaster Sound as far as Melville Island. This great highway was the North-West Passage, as far as it went; and nothing but obstinate ice induced a seaman to turn right or left of it. It is true that Parry, after failing to get beyond Melville Island, in a later voyage tried a lower parallel; but he failed, and Ross failed; and it was in a high degree probable in 1845 that, amidst the cracked and splintered lands to the south of Barrow Strait, Franklin would find no open passage. He may have been right to try first to the right, then to the left, if he found the ice impassable in front of him. No doubt he did what was best under the circumstances; but his getting a certain way down Peel Sound (which Capt. M'Clintock takes upon himself to call Franklin Channel), no more proves that he made the North-West Passage, than his going a certain way up Queen's Channel (which Capt. M'Clintock allows to keep its name) proves it. After both his attempts, both of which failed, the real obvious lead to the west is by Parry Sound, the continuation of Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound, about the 74th parallel. The next best lead seems to be, not Peel Sound, which Franklin took, but Prince Regent's Inlet, which most people thought he had taken, and which the voyage of the Fox, to a certain extent, goes to prove superior to Peel Sound. Capt. M'Clintock himself shows that Victoria Strait, the continuation of his Franklin Channel, is a very bad strait, because it is so narrow as to give no room for the double stream of pack from M'Clintock Channel. He tries to make us believe that he could have gone to the east of King William's Land, and then due west through Simpson's Straits, and so on along the coast. If this is easy, how is it that Capt. Collinson never got farther than Cambridge Bay? The truth is, that in all these hypothetical views of Franklin's voyage, which seems to be neither more nor less creditable than other Arctic voyages, Capt. M'Clintock and his reviewers deliberately forget the crew which really made the North-West Passage, though not all the way by ship—the crew of the Investigator. Sir R. M'Clure, of whom I know nothing personally, is entitled to the honour of the only real approximation to the solution of the great problem, and it shows either ignorance or carelessness in the reviewers, not to remind Capt. M'Clintock of this. The greatest stroke in Arctic navigation since Parry's time is M'Clure's voyage from the coast of America to Baring's Island, nor has any one surpassed him in perseverance. If these attempts are ever renewed, it may be foretold that the explorer will try to reverse M'Clure's voyage, keeping as long as possible in the only broad straight passage that gives the drifting ice a fair chance of escape from the Archipelago, and then, as soon as possible, southing. Meanwhile, all honour to the men who walked the middle stage of the North-West Passage, and came from the North Pacific to the North Atlantic! I am, &c.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON."

The *British Journal of Photography* is the new name chosen by the proprietors of the periodical, the title of which was in dispute. The editor is Mr. George Shadbolt, an accomplished photographic artist and scholar.

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Two highly-important official publications relating to the Siege of Sebastopol, have just been issued from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by order of the Secretary of State for War. These are 'An Account of the Artillery Operations conducted by the Royal Artillery and Royal Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, in 1854 and 1855: compiled by W. Edmund M. Reilly, C.B., Captain Royal Artillery and Brevet Major,' and 'Journal of the Operations conducted by the Corps of Royal Engineers. Part I. From the invasion of the Crimea to the close of the Winter Campaign 1854-55. By Captain H. C. Elphinstone, R.E., Part II. From Feb. 1855 to the fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 1855. By Major-General Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B. D.C.L. Royal Engineers.' Both works have been prepared in accordance with a communication from Lord Panmure, dated 30th Sept. 1856, in which he states that he "considers it expedient, while the incidents of the Siege of Sebastopol are still recent, and the officers who conducted the important operations of the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at that siege are still, for the most part, within reach, that an official record should be compiled, relating all that is of interest or value to those arms of the Service, whether for future instruction or as a matter of history; a record that will be in some degree similar to those published by Colonel (afterwards Sir J.) Jones of the Sieges of the Peninsular War." Lord Panmure deserves thanks for having thus caused to be placed upon record the operations from day to day of these two arms of the service, marking in what respect the desired results were brought about, and in what respects they failed, with the reasons given for the most part in the latter case. The value of these works to the professional reader it would be impossible to over-rate, especially as they are accompanied by a large mass of plans intended to illustrate the several operations, and by an appendix of official documents. But it is not only the professional reader that will profit by them; here, if anywhere, the future historian will find the most trustworthy materials, when called upon to trace the narrative of perhaps the most remarkable siege ever recorded in the annals of war. Let us add, that the 'Journal of the Corps of Royal Engineers' is by far the more extensive of the two works, and contains a copious introduction, full of interest not only for the professional but for the general reader as well.

Dr. Reinhold Pauli, the author of a History of England, and editor of the 'Confessio Amantis' of Gower, has been appointed to the Chair of History at Tubingen. His inaugural lecture is 'On the International Relationship between England and Germany,' tracing it from the earliest times to the present day. Dr. Pauli is preparing a work for the press, which is to be entitled 'Pictures from Old England.' Some of the essays are on—'Canterbury and Conversion,'—'The Parliament of the Fourteenth Century,'—'Monk and Mendicant Friar,'—two old poets, 'Gower and Chaucer,'—'The London Steelyard and the Hansa,'—'John Wycliffe,'—'Joan of Arc,'—'Duke Humphrey, of Gloucester.'

Mr. Hotten brings forward the claims of yet another portrait of Shakespeare. He writes:—

"Piccadilly.  
"Hanging on the staircase wall of Cotehele House, the ancient Cornish seat of the Edgecumbe family on the banks of the Tamar, is an old painting described by the female attendant who pilots visitors over the house as 'a portrait of Shakespeare.' It is a stained and timeworn painting on panel—if I rightly remember—about 2 feet 6 inches high, and perhaps 2 feet wide. The dealers would describe it as 'perished'; for many years must have gone by since any protecting varnish coated it over. The frame is a narrow wood one, rudely carved and gilt, and, like the painting, injured by time and exposure in the dampest and worst atmosphere in England for pictures. Books from Cornwall can invariably be told by their dampness and earthy smell. The portrait more closely resembles the Jansen picture than any of the other supposed likenesses. There is the marble forehead, the dark and contemplative face tinged with melancholy, and the great lace collar, which distinguishes the

portrait of the Dutch artist. Of its history, or of the length of time that it has belonged to the house nothing is known by the venerable house-keeper. Her remark, I think, was, that it has hung where it is now to be seen as long as ever she could remember, and that it has always been known as the portrait of Shakespeare. In many situations the painting would, perhaps, be passed unheeded, but associated with this famous old mansion, remarkable for its antique furniture, tapestry, and household implements, complete and intact since the days of Elizabeth and James, it deserves attention in these days of Shakspearian inquiry and national portrait seeking. The dull and heavy Stratford bust cannot be considered as bearing any but the faintest resemblance to the great bard; the Lansdowne portrait, also, however well authenticated it may be, does not impress the beholder that it is the veritable likeness of William Shakespeare, any more than the stiff and rude engravings which adorn the early folios. Whither, then, shall we turn for another portrait? I answer, to Cotehele; and the claims of the picture on its staircase wall to a little attention I deem to be these:—it is old,—its battered condition does not in the least affect its historical worth, although to some minds this would help to a conviction of its genuineness,—it forms part of one of the most curious and ancient household collections in England,—it conveys something of the features that a person would naturally associate with a great thinking and imaginative mind,—and, above all, as a fresh bone for Shakspearian contention it has the good quality of being hitherto unpecked, and not growled over. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN."

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Open Daily. Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten.—THE NOVELTIES, &c., for the PRESENT SEASON.—MISS KATE and MISS EUGEN TERRY, of the Princess's Theatre, in their New Operatic Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled DISTANT RELATIONS.—A Beautiful Series of COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC DISSOLVING VIEWS OF CHINA. Photographed on the spot, by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra.—New Humorous Character Monologue, with Songs and Illustrations, by Mr. W. P. Foster, entitled THERE AND BACK.—A Musical Melange, entitled NOTES ON EVENING PARTIES, by Mr. Jones Hewson.—Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES. Illustrations by Mr. Edward Dale.—THE WONDERS OF MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. James Taylor.—Middle Prudence will exhibit her wonderful performance of CLAIRVOYANCE.—Colossal DIORAMA OF LISBON.—Magnificent PANORAMAS OF LONDON AND PARIS by NIGHT.—Stalactite Caverns—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrent—Cosmorama Views—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, &c.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under 10, Sixpence.  
N.B.—GRAND JUVENILE FETE and GIANT CHRISTMAS TREES on the Morning and Evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 11, with a Gratuitous Distribution of Beautiful Toys, Trinkets, Knives, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.  
Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET. Principal, Dr. W. B. MARSHON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction, and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

## SCIENCE

*Some of My Bush Friends in Tasmania: Native Flowers, Berries and Insects.* Drawn from Life. Illustrated in Verse, and briefly described by Louisa Anne Meredith. (Day & Son.)

WE are pleased to receive this superb New Year's Gift-Book from Twamley Hall, Tasmania. It affords another gratifying confirmation of the Horatian assurance:—

Celum, non animus mutant, qui trans mare currunt,  
The giver, the gift, and its birthplace, are each worthy of notice. Take the last first. How suggestive is the mere local denomination, Twamley Hall, Tasmania. It might have been a harsh and hard native name—such as Batunga, Van Diemen's Land—and then how deeply should we have commiserated our fair friend! But now we congratulate her upon her new and happy home. The euphony and alliteration of its title dispels all ideas of expatriation and desolation. It speaks, too, of marital affection and tender reciprocity. Miss Twamley gave up her name to Mr. Meredith in the hymeneal altar; Mr. Meredith restores her name to the Tasmanian residence. Had he been as insensible as some husbands, he

would have styled it Meredith Mansion; but the present designation beautifully betokens that honour is yielded to the weaker vessel even at the other side of the globe.

There appear to have been two Twamley Halls in Tasmania. Whether the present equals the previous one we cannot learn; but the first was undeniably pleasant, as the fair tenant describes it:—

'Twas raised upon a terraced slope,  
The blue sea gleam'd before it;  
A rill through thickets flow'd beside,  
Grand trees their arms spread o'er it.

Soon were our fires upon its hearths,  
Our pictures on its walls,  
And sounds of children's pattering feet  
Thro' its bare unfinished halls:

It was our home, and so had charms  
No other spot could boast of,  
And every beauty we could find  
We wisely made the most of.

But, unfortunately, this is now a mere retrospect, "seen through a group of Orchids," which, however beautiful in themselves, cannot extract the sting from memory:—

God pardon them, whose greed and sin  
And base perfidiousness  
Drove us from our small Eden, forth,  
Thro' distant wilds to roam,  
To shape out other lines of life  
And plant another home!

Let us hope that the beauty of this volume will charm away greed and sin from perfidious colonists for all time to come.

Desirous of realizing the present Twamley Hall, we search through these florally-bordered pages, and at last light upon a 'Home Picture' which seems to answer our purpose:—

Our forest cottage crests a woody knoll,  
Whose base, a river,  
Of mountain birth and vagrant windings, ever  
Caresses lovingly; with voiced fall,  
Or dimpled pool, or rapid, flashing out  
Where parting branches let the sunlight peep  
Into yon dingle deep,  
Silvering the agile fish that dart about.

In that wild neighbourhood the little Merediths run about unrestrained, and soon discover "a garden of wild raspberries":—

—With gleesome shout  
The clear young tones ring out,  
And the bright trophies, brought exultingly,  
Are borne aloft to me, with merry rout.  
Bright trophies! with bright, loving, childish eyes  
In triumph shining

Above the treasure! and brown'd hand entwining  
The richest-furled sprays, to show the prize  
More tempting beautiful! What memory  
Of mine own childhood o'er was half as dear

To heart or ear,  
As those glad eyes—those voices full of glee?  
My Past—my Present—Future—all Life's Hope to me!

Every one who has gazed on Louisa Twamley's 'Flora's Gems' or 'Our Wild Flowers,' will echo this sentiment, and wish that her life may glide pleasantly and smoothly, and not like her last line, in this instance,  
Drag its slow length along.

They who wish for a scientific description of the Tasmanian Flora must have recourse to Dr. J. D. Hooker's costly and systematic volumes; but for the many, who prefer the glowing shows of drawing-room desultoriness, and the graceful touches of a female pen and pencil, this will be the preferable production. If the verse be not always unexceptionable in rhythm and mould, it is generally pleasing, and its sentiment graceful. Sometimes we get the better poetry in the prose, as witness this description of Tasmanian trees:—

"I have often thought I should like some good landscape painter, of sufficiently Pre-Raphaelitish tendencies, to depict some tree-groups I could find for him. One of these should have massive Blue Gum saplings in the foreground (of which he should delineate all the juvenile peculiarities), just shooting up into the adult stage; their tall flexible graceful stems and youngest leaves, bright red, and yellow, shining like coral and amber in the sun; and the riper leaves of these aspiring branches, long, green, and polished, drooping gracefully down, and quivering in the breeze, as they turn their edges to the

light. With these, the fine yellow foliage and compressed cypress-shape of a native Cherry (*Eucarpus*) would contrast well; and we would have a sombre She-oak (*Casuarina*), with long waving melancholy tresses, and carved brown cones; while our distance should introduce a glimpse of a Blue Gum forest, where the giants have come to their grand maturity. Lest our picture be too still and solemn, its foreground might have an old, grub-colonized trunk of a Honey-suckle-tree (*Banksia*), with a parliament of my favourite black cockatoos upon it in full conclave, talking, attitudinizing, bowing, sidling, ay, and working too; for they tear off such masses of bark and wood, and scatter such heaps of chips round the tree they are examining, that any one not conversant with cockatoo economy, would suppose some busy axe had been at work there, instead of a few handsome birds earning their dinner, by disinterring the great white grubs from their tomb-like abode."

Holly, dark and red-berried, decorates our halls at this season; but in Tasmania this is replaced by the Waratah and native *Arbutus*. Its flowers are in perfection about Christmas, and, says our authoress, "judging from the merciless quantities which are brought down from the mountain into Hobarton, the trees are in danger of extermination. Many an evening bouquet and wreath for the hair is enriched by the glowing Waratah blossoms, which have a peculiar coral-like character, enhanced by their encompassing polished, rich green leaves, which usually close round the flower in a cup-like form." A beautiful plate verifies the verbal description.

The plates and borderings will satisfy the most fastidious eye. As we turn to them in succession we pass, in imagination, through Tasmanian groves and gardens, gazing on native *Clematis* and *Clematis* fruit, hanging like masses of white drapery in the low-lying woods and ferny glades near the rivers; on wreaths of various tempting berries of the native and white-fruited cherries, *Austral Olives*, and red and white currants; on groups of orchids, freckled, dragon's head, and small pink; and then on Gum-Flowers and "Love," the latter being the name bestowed upon a beautiful blue creeper, equally well known in Australia and Tasmania. Even in the marshes we find the Yellow-flowering Rush, the Purple Lily, and the delicate Blue *Lobelia*. The gloomiest forests are brightened, and the dreariest wastes relieved by the Crimson *Euphrasia*, the most showy and conspicuous of all those small shrubs which, among the colonists, are generally known under the name of "Heaths"; albeit, not a single true heath belongs to the Tasmanian Flora. Varieties of tea-trees appear amongst the most ornamental flowering shrubs in low and moist situations, especially near rivers, where they grow in dense thickets beside the banks. The Tasmanian Speedwell reminds the emigrant of his old English lowly little friend, as it lifts up its merry blue eyes to recognize him, while a most tasteful group of common Tasmanian flowers, reigned over by the white lily in queenly dignity, intimates that what is common abroad is rare at home. Blossoms, and berries of almost tangible rotundity, wreath round the closing volume, of which, as a whole, without disparaging rival claimants to the honours of presentation, we may safely affirm that it is a triumph of floral taste and lithographic skill.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** British Architects, 8.  
Geographical Soc., "Journey up the White Nile to the Equator, and Travels in the Interior of Africa," by Mr. Vetherrick. Proposed Railway Route across the Andes, from Caldera to Rosario, by Mr. Wheelwright.  
**Tues.** Syro-Egyptian, 7½. "On the Seal of the Bible, illustrated by a large Fac-simile Drawing of the Assyrian Seal," "On the Seal" mentioned in the Bible, by Mr. Harle.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. Address by Mr. Bidder. Discussion on "On Arterial Drainage."

- Zoological, 9.—"On a New Form of Soft-Bodied Turtles from the Zambesi," by Dr. Gray. "To exhibit Birds and Butterflies collected by Mr. Wallace in Satchian, by Mr. J. Stevens." "On the Trachea of the Spur-Winged Goose (*Plectropterus*)," by Mr. Selater.  
— Royal Institution, 3.—"On Fossil Birds and Reptiles," by Prof. Owen.  
**Wed.** Graphic, 8.  
Microscopical, 8.  
British Archaeological Association, 8½.—"On Monumental Crosses and Coffin Slabs," by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Bateman. "Celtic Antiquities found in Cheshire," by Mr. Bateman.  
**Thurs.** Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
Royal, 8½.—"Movement of Liquid Metals and Electrolites in the Voltaic Circuit," by Mr. Gore. "Forces that Produce the great Currents of the Air and of the Ocean," by Mr. Hopkins.  
— Philological, 8.  
— Royal Institution, 3.—"On Light," by Prof. Tyndall.  
**Fri.** Astronomical, 8.

#### FINE ARTS

##### ART IN 1860.

As regards the prospects in Art the new year opens well. Of course, the chief point of interest is the project of Reform now under consideration of the Royal Academicians—with the necessary adjuncts of this reform,—an agreement with the House of Commons, a settlement of the question of site for a new building, and the very desirable elevation of the Academy into a National Institution. This reform is proceeding favourably, as reports and remarks in another column will show. A good and liberal spirit seems to preside over the deliberations of gentlemen who sit in Trafalgar Square to judge of the interests of more than a thousand-and-one artists, who have at present no voice in the management of their own affairs. This we state with the greatest pleasure. From day to day we hear of fresh converts coming over to the camp of those who believe in the service of a proper publicity, and before the year is out we may possibly have to record the complete conquest of this saving principle.

The public discussion on the constitution of the Royal Academy pricks on the artists in their professional work. We recollect no year in which, at so early a date, we could announce so many remarkable works as are now in progress, and likely to be done in time for the opening in May. A few of the more popular may be named. Mr. Clarkson Stanfield has on the easel a grand view of the Bay of Naples, taken from St. Elmo, looking down over the port, the blue bay, the soft sweep of green shore, past Torre del Greco, up the slope of Vesuvius. Mr. David Roberts has a view of the front of San Marco, with a part of the shaft of the Campanile, and a glimpse of the Doge's Palace. Mr. Maclise has a figure picture, 'The Loving Cup,' a horseman starting on a journey, taking from a fair hand the parting "God speed" in a beaker of wine, first kissed and tasted by her rosy lips. Mr. E. M. Ward returns from Royal Commissions to his historical loves, having in hand a scene in the ante-room of the palace, adjoining the state apartment, in which Charles the Second is dying, with a harlot at his side and a jest in his mouth,—a happy subject for the genius which conceived the humour of 'The South Sea Bubble' and the dignified pathos of 'The Fall of Clarendon.' An episode in the life of Claude Du Val, the famous highwayman, gives Mr. Frith a capital opening for his broad, pictorial comedy. The scene is Bagshot Heath: a great family vehicle lumbers up; the gang cut the traces, lug the old gentleman out, and bind his arms; and the dashing highwayman dances a caper with the fair spouse or daughter, while his desperadoes rifle the coach inside and out. Mr. Phillip will be represented by his diploma picture, and his Royal Commission of the 'Marriage of the Princess Royal.' Mr. Elmore, once more—as the public will hear with pleasure—is well at work, and on a subject suited to his genius—the story of Marie Antoinette. Mr. Egg goes back from Naseby Fight to the fields of his early triumphs—Shakespearean illustration. He will give us a new pictorial version of the inexhaustible quarrels of Katherine and Petruchio. Mr. Faed is elaborating a great picture not yet named. Mr. Millais is working on a love-scene, in the character of his 'Huguenots.' We hear a good deal of Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Christ in the Temple,' but this picture is unlikely to be sent to the Royal Academy.

demy. Mr. O'Neale has in hand an ambitious subject—a Wreck, near a bold, rugged coast, with the intensely dramatic incident of a seaman volunteering to take a line on shore,—such a scene as occurred on the Royal Charter the other day. Mr. F. Goodall is putting his Egyptian studies on canvas, in a picture illustrating the various Oriental life of an Arab encampment. Mr. Poole has a scene from the 'Last Days of Pompeii.' Sir Edwin Landseer is still employed on his great picture of the 'Inundation,' and we hope it will be ready for May,—but of this desirable result there are perhaps some doubts. Altogether, the prospects for May are unusually bright and various.

Among the engravers there is less doing than among painters: yet their works are not wanting in interest. Mr. Graves has in preparation Mr. John Faed's 'Milton in his Study,' and 'Shakespeare in his Study,' companion pictures,—Mr. Maclise's 'Caxton's First Specimen of Printing,'—Sir Edwin Landseer's 'Maid and Magpie,'—the same artist's 'Saved,'—'Geneva in Switzerland,'—'Pen, Brush, and Chisel,' being a scene in Chantry's studio, and 'Uncle Tom and his Wife,'—and Mr. Grant's portrait of 'Lord Derby.' Mr. M'Lean is preparing Mr. Phillip's 'Prison Window,' and Frank Stone's 'Bon Jour, Monsieur.' Messrs. Gambart have in hand, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's 'Bourgeois,' 'Landais Peasants going to Market,' and 'Denizens of the Highlands,'—three scenes of Spanish, French, and Scottish landscape and animal life,—Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World,'—Mr. Hook's 'Luff, Boy,'—Mr. Phillip's 'Scenes of Spanish Life.' Among the more interesting works in progress, but of which it is impossible at present to fix the date of publication, are—Mr. Erin Corr's engravings of the 'Descent from the Cross,' and 'The Raising of the Cross,' from the great Antwerp's Rubens,—M. Baugrand's engraving of two works of Ary Scheffer,—M. Blanchard's engravings of the 'Derby Day,' by Frith, and the 'Chess Players,' by Meissonnier,—and Mr. Cousin's engraving of Mr. E. M. Ward's 'Royal Family of France in the Temple.'

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—Mr. John Phillip's picture and Mr. Sydney Smirke's drawing have been sent into the Royal Academy, and of both report speaks well. Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. J. P. Knight have had the usual interview with Majesty, and the Queen, satisfied with the elections, has written Victoria on the two diplomas. Messrs. Phillip and Smirke enter with the new year on the full dignity of Royal Academicians—entitled to meet and vote, to serve on the hanging committee, and to claim retiring pensions.

At the earliest moment the Academicians named a day for proceeding to elect from the outside body of artists two gentlemen to fill two of the vacant seats in the Associateship. This election will take place on Tuesday, the 31st of January. The list of candidates for the honour of a place in the rank of Associates—only forty-two in number—we have already published. Out of this list, we should think, the choice will probably fall on Messrs. O'Neill and Ansdell. Time will show. When these places shall have been filled by election, there will remain vacant in the Royal Academy the seat of James Ward, the professorship of Lord Macaulay, the place of Frank Stone.

It is understood that the question of an increase of pensions, as proposed by Mr. David Roberts, has been settled by the Academy—in substance, if not in form. The future aged Academicians will be entitled to claim 150*l.* a year of retiring pension; aged Associates, 100*l.*; widows of Academicians will receive 100*l.*, and of Associates, 75*l.* a year.

Our publication of the list of candidates for admission to the honour of the Royal Academy has startled the profession not less than the general public. The artist who, from chagrin or forgetfulness, or scorn of official routine, had not put down his name on the list, had yet a vague impression that all his neighbours had done so. An assertion, that out of a body numbering more than a thousand-and-one professors, not more than forty-two were sufficiently desirous of entering the ranks of the Academy, to take the trouble, or

submit to the Academy three months' compulsory labour, into the hands of the Academy, cannot of the art to secure fame and seal thousands would reach their real other action of rule if of offer him He can vacancy list hung hope that Forty du faces over other and those reject the inscription of reform Abolish name be once for Let him red tape Academ reform.

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submit to the form, of registering their names on the Academy books, would have been scouted three months ago as wilder than any tale of the Thousand and One Nights. The Academicians, compelled by the publication of their list to inquire into the causes of this extraordinary barrenness, have come to a very sensible conclusion. They cannot conceive the cause lying in the apathy of the artistic body. Artists have their interests to secure, their ambition to gratify; and to painter and sculptor the Academy stands, not alone for fame and power, but for bread and salt. Of the thousand-and-one there are possibly not ten who would reject Academy honours if brought within their reach. Why then is the list so bare? Among other causes, the Academicians find the injurious action of their very preposterous and provoking rule of inscription. At present an artist cannot offer himself as a candidate when a vacancy occurs. He can only offer himself in May. If there be no vacancy in May, he must still put his name on a list hung up by the Forty, doing so in the religious hope that Providence will remove one of the said Forty during the year. Nay, he must renew this farce every May under penalty of being passed over when an election comes on! Many artists, and those of the highest genius and independence, reject the slavery of this ungenerous and indecent inscription. Here, then, say the advocates of salutary changes in Trafalgar Square, is a point of reform to which no reasonable being can object. Abolish the yearly inscription. Let an artist's name be put on the books of the Royal Academy once for all, and at any period of the artistic year. Let him be chosen when his turn arrives, and let red tape go into the fire. We believe the Royal Academicians have adopted in principle this reform.

A transfer of two large and important private collections of pictures of the English school—the property of gentlemen of the legal profession, well known in artistic studios—has taken place within the last few days, without the usual intervention of the auctioneer. The particulars are surprising, even in these days of augmenting prices. These collections comprised pictures by Messrs. Leslie, E. M. Ward, Frith, Elmore, Webster, Egg, and others. (No less than about twelve specimens of each of the masters named—think of that, Master Brook!) The two lots were in a few days disposed of, dispersed, and re-hung, although the aggregate value exceeded twenty thousand pounds. On the average, the original purchasers of these pictures are known to have realized on their recent sale more than a hundred per cent. on their first outlay.

Mr. Reeve has issued three new stereoscopic slides, a contribution towards a Foreign Stereoscopic Cabinet. They picture the Trade Hall at Bruges, a church-door in Rouen, and a scene near Lausanne, in Switzerland. Each is effective in its way.

The Architectural Museum Society have arranged the following course of Lectures for the season:—Jan. 11, 'On the Norman Architecture of Canterbury Cathedral,' by Sir Walter C. James, Bart.; Jan. 25, 'Records of Workmen,—the Past to encourage the Present,' by George Godwin, Esq.; Feb. 8, 'On Architectural Uniformity and its Claims,' by William White, Esq.; Feb. 22, 'On Civil Architecture,' by E. B. Denison, Esq., Q.C.; March 28, 'On the Union of Sculpture with Architecture,' by John Bell, Esq.; April 4, 'On Architecture as developed by the various Races of Man,' by R. H. S. Smith, Esq. These Lectures will be delivered in the convenient theatre of the South Kensington Museum.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, January 13, Subscription Concert, Handel's SAMSON. Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wise, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 2s. 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

Mr. SIMS REEVES, Signor Piatti, Herr Becker, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Lazarus, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington will appear at the next MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, January 8, on which occasion the Instrumental Pieces will be selected from the works of Mozart.—Admission, 1s.; Balcony, 3s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.

GLEES, MADRIGALS.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Change of Programme.—Mr. Mitchell begs to announce that the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. Land, having been received with marked favour and approbation, will continue their performances Every Evening during the ensuing week, at half-past Eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at half-past Two.—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s. each; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that she will give TWO SOIREEs MUSICALES at her own Residence, No. 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, on the following evenings:—Tuesday, January 10, and Tuesday, January 31, to commence at half-past Eight precisely. The following Artists will have the honour of appearing at the First Soiree:—Miss Frith, M. Sainton, M. Bezeth, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Faque, and Miss Dolby; the Accompanist, Signor Randegger.—Tickets for the Two Soirees, 15s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., to be had only of Miss Dolby, at her residence.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent Garden.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pons and Mr. W. Harrison.—The Great Fantomime of PUSSE IN BOOTS; or, HARLEQUIN and the FAIRY of the GOLDEN PALMS.—Public opinion universally pronounces this elegant Harlequinade perfect in all its details of Science, Wonders, Gorgeous Display, and Artistic Arrangements. The thousands that nightly honour this theatre by their presence testify this statement. The array of Fairy Sticks, Forest of Jewelled Golden Palms, French Dances, Military Evolutions, Fantomime Processions, Transformations, Whim, Wit, and Frolic of the Day, form a fanciful combination never yet surpassed. The Management have the gratification of announcing its repetition Every Evening until further notice. The Third Grand MORNING PERFORMANCE of the Fantomime on WEDNESDAY, at Two o'clock, expressly for the convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, it is regulated to conclude by half-past Four. Scenery by Messrs. Guise and Telbin; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Mellon's Opera of VICTORINE: Messrs. Santley, Haigh, Honey, Corrie, Walworth, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parapata. Fantomime, Puss in Boots; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms: Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, E. Payne, Barnes, Tallies, Infants Lauri, and Clara Moran; French Artists, Madame Pierson, Mdlle. Piquet, Mdlle. Lemaire, M. Vandus.—Doors open at half-past Six, commence at Ten minutes to Seven.—Private Boxes (to hold four persons), from 10s. 6d. upwards; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; 4s., 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

#### MUSIC IN 1860.

The new year ought to be a good new year for Music—let us hope, for new music. In England, such adventure principally confines itself to Oratorio writing and production.—We are to make acquaintance with three new Oratorios,—by Mr. C. Horsley, Herr Molique, and Herr Hager, of Vienna. Herr Otto Goldschmidt, too, is understood to be in readiness with a composition of the kind:—his first, we believe, on so grand a scale.—Why are we not to hear of some new work by Dr. Bennett? He might have taken for his device the alce which flowers once in a hundred years.—Our one home operatic prospect of any importance is, the production of Mr. Wallace's 'Lurline.' He is understood to have another opera in manuscript, of later date, ready for representation.—Popular English music takes many forms,—in proportion as the humour to entertain and cultivate the art spreads.

As to what may be called exotic music, in London, we are in a plight of greater uncertainty than expectation. The Philharmonic Society will probably not adventure much. There will, possibly, be Italian operas at Drury Lane,—and at Covent Garden,—what?—Madame Grisi's English friends are said to have received letters from her, declaring that her next season is positively to be her last one. We are sorry for this: though on reasons different from those which the expression may be meant to convey,—sorry for the pretext it holds out of evading the renovation of the repertory,—sorry to look forward to last nights of 'Lucrezia,' 'Norma,' and 'Les Huguenots.' If the renovation called for be not accomplished shortly, with all the prestige of its admirable band and chorus, our public will tire of the new theatre. Why not try Mozart's 'Serraglio,' as reconsidered in story, at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, for the delectation of those to whom Mozart is the "be-all" and "end-all"? A more charming comic opera is not now on the boards.—Why not attempt the 'Orfeo' of Gluck—though this would require care and cost—to content or stop the mouths of the more severe classicists? Why not charm lighter folk with the 'Domino Noir'; that French 'Barbrière' (an opera never decently given in England), especially since the management has now such a card to play (a *Queen of Diamonds*) as Madame Miolan-Carvalho? The star of Signor Verdi, we cannot but hope, is on the wane.—*Quidnam* assure us that, in love for the dolce e ingrata patria, which has rejected his last two or three gloomy operas, made in careful attempt to emulate the French school of composition, Signor Verdi has retired into politics, to his Sabine Farm, and to his large gains,—professing his determination to write

no more. Why should he not rather get, by study, what he has not, a little science,—and produce better artistic, not *quasi*-amateur music, some years hence? Meanwhile, failing or waiting for such conversion and metamorphosis, what is to be done? The attractions of Bellini and Donizetti are worn out. It is hardly possible to assemble a *troupe* capable of doing justice to the less-known operas of Signor Rossini, or we would agitate for 'Zelmira.'—Some variety there must be in the direction towards things old or new, grave or gay,—and it may be as well to call attention to this necessity early, that the season, when it comes, may not slip away in the professed "last performances" of one who may have—even as Congreve's woman of quality had—something "after the last" in store.

If Italy be in very truth and deed remarking herself—as witnesses on the spot encourage us to believe,—we will forgive her should she make no music for years to come. This seems likely enough to be the case. In Music, as in Painting, Italy's great days may be past—not to return in our time. That there is nothing intrinsically enervating or absorbing in either art, we have seen, during our own late brave times of two sudden and sanguinary wars. There was never a larger number of people active in music in England than at present:—but when has there ever been response from man, woman and child, more immediate than those made to the trumpet calls from the Crimea and Cawnpore? Should the Italians prove less able than we tough English to combine utility with sweetness, and to struggle out constitutions for themselves,—all honest people will acquiesce in the utter lull of *Cantatas*, *Cavatinas* and *Cantatrici*. If morals (in the highest sense of the word) take root and flourish, and bear fruit in that lovely land, lovers of Art will contentedly do without music for a generation to come.

Zadkiel would be puzzled to foretell what the next twelvemonth of German music may produce. Never has any great school died out in such disappointing nothingness as that of its instrumental composition seems for the present to have done. We hear of no remarkable solo-players coming forward. The new school of writers does not appear to win any fresh territory, neither are singers of promise named. But the land is a wide one, and there may be greatness to come in some corner of it, for the benefit of Europe during the coming twelvemonth. To ourselves, the signs of activity most satisfactory are in the literature of Music. Herr Jahn's 'Life of Mozart,' for instance, lately completed, a voluminous and elaborate work of four thick volumes, may be said in some sort to close the subject. Whatever be the verdict on its style, a deeper mine of material and fact will hardly be sprung. We may have occasion to allude to some of the points of this new biography—even should we not once again take up the oftentimes told tale of Mozart, his life and his writings. The musical world is now looking out for the life of a less great artist—but most original and interesting man—Carl Maria von Weber, which is understood to be in preparation. This, it may be hoped, will be numbered among the events of 1860. When will any Life of Mendelssohn—which should be a book of deep instruction and rare intellectual variety, such as the lives of few artists have been—appear? Possibly, Spohr's autobiography, which we are bidden to expect, may be among the gifts of this twelvemonth.

In France it may be predicted that musical creation will principally confine itself to the theatre. The 'Philemon et Baucis,' of M. Gounod, at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, is shortly forthcoming;—also a new opera, by M. Thomas, at the *Opéra Comique*. The principal parts in this will be supported by Mdlle. Monrose and M. Montaubry.—At the *Grand Opéra* Foolishness seems to rule the day,—the only opera spoken of as in preparation being the five-act amateur work by Prince Poniatowski.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Dr. Bennett's 'May-Queen' has of late nightly furnished part of the entertainment at Canterbury Hall.—There are now Sunday Evening Concerts of sacred music at the Surrey Gardens, to an admis-

sion by refreshment-ticket,—to match with "Special Services" in the theatres.—Among the latest Government works executed is the theatre erected in the Barracks at Chatham, at the expense of the Admiralty, for the purpose of giving amateur performances, also popular concerts, by way of raising the taste for amusements in those congregated.

The plot of French relations with Italy seems to thicken and to ramify. At the *Théâtre de la Porte St-Martin* has just been produced 'La Tireuse de Cartes,' a new drama, by M. Victor Séjour (with, some journals add, the mysterious collaboration of a high personage). The Court was present at its production. The story is obviously based on the Mortara case, in repetition of the fancy which, during the first Revolution, brought 'Les Victimes Cloîtrées' on the stage. The acting of Madame Laurent, as the Jewish mother, and of Mlle. Lia Felix (sister to Rachel) as the child, surreptitiously made a Christian in its infancy, is said, by M. Janin, to be very good. Be the taste which prompts such effusions what it may, good or bad, such a drama with such an argument, and protected, is sure to have a run in Paris just now.

A Sontag letter (purported as dated 1836), lately going the round of the papers—in which that beautiful woman, accomplished musician, and consummate mistress of *toilette*, is made to ask for an old gown from the managers of the Italian Opera in Paris—can hardly be genuine.—Mlle. Sontag left the stage, on the occasion of her marriage, before the year 1834.

The house in which Grétry was born at Liège has been presented by its owner, Madame Dubois Desoer, to the town in *perpetuo*; on the conditions that the tablet bearing his name shall not be removed, and that any rent arising from the tenement, after reparations needful to preserve it, shall be applied to musical education by the College.—Grétry's 'Zémire et Azor' is about to be revived at the *Opéra Comique* in Paris.

To our list of Christmas pieces we have now to add those produced at the east end of the town. The outlay in spectacle has been great at all the theatres. The *CITY OF LONDON* disports itself with 'Young Norval,' and rejoices in a transformation scene of some novelty and merit, and considerable intricacy.—The *STANDARD* has a pantomime with a long title, to wit,—'Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, How does your Garden Grow? or, Harlequin Silver Bells, and Cockle Shells, and Primroses all of a Row.' The opening revels in extravagance, and the Transformation Scene is remarkable for the invention it displays. Sleeping nymphs grouped on clouds, with children suspended above them, form the prominent objects. Machinery is employed to produce the great effect. One hundred seraphic spirits of light are made to ascend in a continual stream by means of Floyd's steam lifting apparatus, fitted up on the premises adjoining the theatre. The conception of the scene, it is announced, is due to a son of the manager.—The *PAVILION* takes for the subject of its pantomime the familiar nursery hero, 'Tom Tucker, he sang for his Supper; or, Harlequin Hot Boiled Beans and very good Butter.' The scenery is very good and various, and the transformation, the Fairy Paradise of Glittering Prisms, is singularly curious as well as brilliant in its effect, and is also the invention of Mr. John Douglas, jun.—At the *GRECIAN*, Mr. Conquest, jun., as usual, has provided the pantomime, which is named from 'Valentine and Orson,' and the scenery, including the transformation, does great credit to Mr. Smithers, the artist.—The *BRITANNIA* assumes a high-sounding title for its Christmas entertainment, 'The Spirit of Liberty; or, Needles and Pins, and Europe, Asia, Africa and America.' The piece is remarkably brilliant in its appointments, and closes with a scene in which the scene-painter and the mechanist both conduce to what is truly called "a most gorgeous and dazzling effect."—The transpontine theatres have also exerted themselves meritoriously. ASTLEY'S equestrian pantomime is entitled 'Harlequin Tom Moody,' and presents many clever scenic effects.—The *VICTORIA* has a characteristic title—

'Harlequin and the Magic Axe; or, the Fairy Queen of the Moss-Rose Dell; and the Gold Fiends of the Whisper Valley.'—The *SURREY*, which bears a reputation for splendid pantomimes, has maintained it this year in a style truly magnificent. 'Harlequin King Holiday' is the title; and the allegory it represents is throughout illustrated with very beautiful scenes and pictorial accessories.—In another quarter of the town, the *MARYLEBONE* also invites attention. Mr. Cave's pantomime is entitled 'Harlequin and the Little Mouse who Built his House in a Christmas Cake.' The story is ingeniously conducted, and the Transformation Scene a sort of marvel in its way. Now that all the theatres, minor and major, are alike emulous of excellence in this species of entertainment, we are doubtful if any country in the world has any popular exhibition at all equal in costliness and extent to that of the various pantomimes in the metropolis and suburbs. The provincial papers, too, give information of similar ambition in regard to country managers. The statistics of these would startle the political economist.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Storm Signals at Sea.*—Under this heading appears a notice in the *Athenæum* of the 17th of December of a paper of mine, in which the word "tunnel" is misprinted for "channel." You also advocate light-ships, "as the really useful signals," ostensibly in opposition to my suggestion; but the single sentence quoted from my communication, even apart from context, explicitly maintains the same opinion, the words being, "anchored vessels displaying characteristic symbols of," &c. Permit me to state, that a series of valuable observations, by Commander Maury, with illustrative diagrams, testing, in the instance of the storm in which the Royal Charter was lost, the practicability of giving timely warning of approaching storms, was received by me on the 13th of December, and transmitted same day to the Board of Trade, where the information might be more efficiently utilized than by any private person. In whatever points you may differ from the views of Commander Maury, the zealous labours of himself and his associates have furnished to meteorological science an almost incredible mass of statistics, within the brief interval of five years, for elimination of the laws of storms; the Nautical Monograph, No. 1, being now completed, and containing nearly one million and a quarter observations on the force and direction of the winds,—the first instalment of the munificent gift of the United States Government to the maritime nations of the world.—I am, &c., JOHN LOCKE.  
Dublin, Dec. 30, 1859.

*Use of Words.*—Your reader, "M. A. B." (is she Queen Mab come a-firting with you, in a professor's gown and spectacles?), proposes a very useful reform of conversational phraseology. Dean Trench would smile, perhaps, over the assertion that *verbal* has reference to written as well as spoken words; but every one can attest the general prevalence of the error pointed out, and every one will approve of the emendation suggested. A verbal message may be either written or oral, from the pen or from the mouth. Many persons seem by their practice to think otherwise, and a recent dictionary actually goes the length of saying that *verbal* means "spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written." Such a meaning will not, I think, be found in any good writer. If it be, so much the worse for the writer. If an answer in speech, not in writing, be required, it is clear that the proper phrase should be—an oral answer.

B.A.M.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—E. W.—J. W. N.—D. C.—Spero Meliora—C. W.—E. W. H. H.—Self-Help—J. H.—T. E. M.—F. E. L. F.—P. D.—Fair Play—W. W. R.—received.

Erratum.—Last week, at p. 884, l. 32, for "Robert Owen" read Richard Owen.

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From CIPRIANI POTTER, Esq. (late Principal of the Royal Academy of Music).

Dear Sir,—As there appears to exist some misunderstanding relative to my testimonial of your "Harmoniums," I beg to state in explanation, that, having received an invitation from you to inspect them, I called at your shop in Holles-street last April, and examined them in the presence of yourself and Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans tried them, and explained to me their peculiarities and improvements, with which I was very much pleased, and, in consequence, sent you a testimonial to that effect.

To C. BOOSEY, Esq.

From the Rev. HENRY J. WARDELL.

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Gentlemen,—I most willingly add my testimony to the worth of your Harmoniums. I consider them pre-eminently superior in tone to any others I ever tried; while their external and internal finish is equally in advance of other instruments at the same price. The peculiar merit seems to me to consist in the absence of that metallic, cacophonous drone, which has always been with myself the peculiar drawback of Harmoniums; and I can scarcely conceive any notes not actually coming from pipes more clear and soft than those of the instruments manufactured by you. Equally successful are the larger instruments, to which you have applied the hitherto peculiarly organic appendage of Pedals; and though of course no instrument can ever supply the place of a good Organ, nor any mechanical contrivance fully supply the want of the 32-foot pipe, I am of opinion that the Organ-Harmoniums I had the gratification of hearing at your Works, came as near the Grand Instrument as anything can; and I strongly advise that where the funds for a New Organ are under 1000*l.*, your Organ-Harmonium should be adopted as most effective, and most likely to afford permanent satisfaction.

Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours truly, HENRY J. WARDELL, M.A.,  
Precentor of the Forest School, Walthamstow.

## 1844.

In proof that Mr. Evans is not a copyist of M. Alexandre, nor dependent upon him for his ideas or materials, it must be stated that Mr. Evans invented, in 1844, an instrument on entirely the same principles, and resembling in every respect the Harmonium, and which he called the "ORGANO-HARMONICA."

Being without the means of carrying on a manufactory, Mr. Evans was unable to introduce his invention on a large scale, but a few extracts from letters and critiques which he received at the time when he exhibited his instrument (long before M. Alexandre was heard of) will satisfy any person that Mr. Evans is something more than the filer of M. Alexandre's reeds.

From Sir GEORGE SMART.

London, 91, Great Portland-street.

Sir,—I think it but justice to state, after having heard and played upon the Organo-Harmonica, that I consider it possesses great power for the size. The touch answers readily and the Pedals act well. In any place where there is not room for an organ, in my opinion, this instrument will be an important acquisition.

To W. E. EVANS, Cheltenham.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE SMART,  
Organist and Composer to Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

From J. CALKIN, Esq.

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Sir,—In reply to your letter, I take the earliest opportunity to state how much I was gratified in hearing, and playing upon, your newly-invented instrument, the Organo-Harmonica. Its sweetness of tone I think charming; and the power it possesses truly surprising for so small an instrument. I was likewise much gratified at the rapidity with which it answered to the touch, both as it regards the keys and pedals, and, in this respect, much reminded me of a fine Pianoforte. Sincerely wishing you success with your praiseworthy invention,

To Mr. W. E. EVANS.

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